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The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

UNITED STATES AND CHILI.
THREATENING SITUATION.

REPORTED RECALL OF MR. EGAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, October 29, 8 p.m.—The tele-

gram received here from Mr. Egan at the

Department to-day is dated from San-

Francisco, October 28th. It gives the answer of the

U.S. Government to President Harrison's

gram of October 23rd, asking for repara-

tion for the murder of American

lives. The Chilean Minister for Foreign

affairs replies that the United States formu-

lates demands and advances a threat that

without being cast back with acrimony are

not acceptable to the Chilean Government.

It does not doubt the sincerity of the inves-

tigation on board the "Baltimore," but recog-

nizes only the jurisdiction and authority of

its own country. The Minister adds that the

Chilean Government will punish the guilty in Chilean

territory, and that until the time arrives to

close the result of the investigation he

cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso

the silence of his department should

appear as an expression of unfriendliness

towards the United States which might im-

pair the friendly relations existing between the

two countries. Up to the hour when the

above statement was made public no reply

had been despatched from the State Depart-

ment. What will be the nature of Mr.

Egan's answer is a matter of conjecture,

but a plausible theory advanced is that

the suggestions courteously and diplo-

matically conveyed by the State Depart-

ment in its previous despatch to Mr. Egan,

at the American Government had no

but that an investigation would be made

and reparation afforded, will now be re-

solved in the shape of a stern and formal

mandate for some immediate assurance of

proper action by the Juntas; and that if

such an assurance be not forthcoming, Mr.

Egan will be instructed to embark on the

steamer for the United States, thus

reverting diplomatic relations between that

country and Chili. The Chilean Foreign

Minister is stated to have declared that the

administrative and judicial authorities at

Santiago have been investigating the cir-

cumstances of the outrage, but that under

Chilian law a judicial investigation is held in

secret, adding that the time had not yet

arrived to give the result of the inquiry.

NEW YORK, October 30.—According to the

Washington correspondent of the "World," a

private letter received there from an officer

of the United States cruiser Baltimore says

that at a ball recently given by the inten-

tions of Valparaiso, at which many English-

men were present, the toast was proposed,

"Destruction to the North American Re-

public." The letter adds that the English-

men refused to drink the toast, which was

thereupon withdrawn.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, October 30.—It is stated on

authority that Mr. Blaine has instructed Mr.

Egan to withdraw from Chili and embark

on the "Baltimore" immediately.

Dalziel's Washington correspondent tele-

graphs that the greatest excitement prevails

here over a report that the Cabinet has de-

clared to declare war against Chili. He cannot

express that the decision of the Govern-

ment is of an extremely grave character.

Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr.

Burnside drove to the White House for a con-

ference with the President, and he was

followed shortly after by all the members of

the Cabinet. The conference lasted until

noon. All the Navy yards of the country

have been instructed to prepare such vessels

as may be required to leave immediately upon

receipt of orders. The Secretary of the Navy

cancelled all leave of absence to officers of

the Navy.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT

BREST.

BREST, October 29, 1.30 p.m.—This morning

deputation of the pupils from the Lycee in

this city proceeded on board the Russian

cruiser Minin in order to deliver to Captain

Birrell, her commander, a work of art in

bronze, being a present from the pupils to

the Czarewitch, as the representative of the

youth of Russia, and represents a French

officer holding a standard and a sword. It was

enveloped with a tricolor flag, and M. Feret,

one of the senior scholars, in handing it to Capt.

Birrell, delivered an address, in which he

said that the pupils offered the bronze to the

young of Russia, and in the person of the Grand

Duke Alexander, as a souvenir of their affec-

tion. It would say to their fellow-students in

St. Petersburg and Moscow that in spite of

the obstacles intervening between them their

best and most ardent wishes were for Russia.

The address concluded with the words:—

"Long live the Czar. Long live Russia.

Long live the Russian Navy."

Captain Birrell subsequently entertained the mem-

bers of the delegation to luncheon.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

KAISER AND CZAR.

BERLIN, October 29.—The "Borsen-Zeitung"

publishes a despatch from Kiel stating

that the maritime authorities at Dantzig

have received telegraphic orders from Berlin

to make the necessary preparations for the

reception of the Czar. Count Waldorff has

been summoned to Potsdam, where he has

had a long conference with the Emperor. It

is believed that he will be the bearer of an

autograph letter of the Kaiser to the Czar.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

COLOGNE, October 29.—A military corre-

spondent of the "Cologne Gazette" reports that

the Russian Military Administration has

again taken measures for mobilising the

army in a time of profound peace. In the

military district of Warsaw all the field

batteries are to be equipped by the 1st of

January, 1892, with eight guns and teams of

horses, together with three-fourths of the

ammunition wagons required in war time.

By this means it will be possible to place

the artillery on a war footing with extra-

ordinary rapidity. The transfer of the

35th Infantry division from the Tura-

Caucasian to the German and Austrian frontiers has now commenced.

LORD SALISBURY AND EGYPT.
(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, October 29.—The Figaro publishes a special telegram from London stating that the Sultan of Turkey, on reading M. Ribot's speech, was much interested about the French declarations regarding Egypt, and sent a despatch to London asking for information.

Lord Salisbury replied that he had nothing to add to his previous explanations.

The telegram adds that Lord Salisbury maintains the greatest reserve on the subject of the proposed conference to settle Eastern

OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SUBJECTS
IN THE PACIFIC.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, October 30.—The mail that has just arrived at San Francisco reports that the British cruiser Royalist has been cruising among the Solomon Islands, and inflicting punishment on the natives for outrages committed on British subjects there.

The native chief Tooloo was arrested at Rubiana, and was taken a prisoner on board the vessel to await inquiries as to allegations made against him.

The Royalist then visited Dobili, and demanded the surrender of the murderers of four boys who had been enticed from the British cutter Fader and put to death.

Chief Tone refused to give up the criminals, and accordingly Captain Davis landed with a party of twenty-five bluejackets and attacked Tone's village, which was burned.

Tone was killed. The Royalist was, when the mail left, at Cairns undergoing repairs, but it is thought

that she will return to the Solomon Islands

shortly after the crime surrendered to the police.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.
THREE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Since the intimation on Wednesday that

Osaka had been destroyed by earthquake, information has arrived hourly at Hiozo showing the wide extent and terrible fatality of the shock. On Thursday news was received that Nagoya, a city of 200,000 people had been destroyed. On Friday the correspondent of the "Western Morning News" learned that Gifu and Okaki, important towns, have equally suffered.

All public and large buildings are ruined, and whole streets of smaller houses were shaken down, crushing a vast number of inhabitants.

The loss of life is now officially estimated at over 3,000. Waters of lakes were agitated, causing local shipping casualties.

At Nagoya a great fire burned a crowded quarter of the city.

Impeded railway, road, and telegraph communication prevents full information.

As yet ascertained few portions of Nippon Islands seem to have altogether escaped. Kobe suffered comparatively little.

GREAT BANK NOTE ROBBERY.
EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Michael Franks, of Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, was charged on Friday, at Bow-street, with stealing £16 25s. from the Bank of Lancaster notes.

Mr. Winter said that the prisoner was charged with stealing a registered letter containing £235 in £5 Bank of Lancaster notes. The letter was made up at Barclay's Bank on the afternoon of October 15th and taken with others in a locked bag to the Lombard-street Post Office, where it was received by a clerk, who gave a receipt.

Shortly afterwards the letter in question was found to be missing. Search was made, but with no result. It was subsequently found that shortly after 6 on the same afternoon the prisoner had changed one of the notes at Morgan and Company's, Coventry-st

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

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NORTH COUNTRY SKETCHES.

BY P. ANDERSON GRAHAM.

A NIGHT IN COVER.

Among the amusing characters gradually disappearing out of village life one who is greatly missed is the merry, old-fashioned moucher. It is not that fewer cases come before the magistrates, or that game is safer, but the business is done in a different style, mostly by roughs from town, whose object is pure gain. But the pleasant, impudent veteran who poached, in part out of principle, as holding that there could be no property in wild life, and in part from relish of a good dinner, but still more from a passionate love of sport and the enjoyment derived from pottering about in the open air among the woods and by the river, has passed away. His doings were laughed at nearly as much in the hall as in the public-house. I remember once being present while a well-known poacher was being cross-examined as a witness in a bad case of incendiarism, about which he had been first to give the alarm. "But what were you doing in the wood?" asked the lawyer. "I was following my vocation," he replied so simply that the very judge smiled. The late Captain Craven, of Brockhampton Park, used to tell a story illustrating in the same way a frankness that might easily be mistaken for cheek. A notorious poacher, who had been the plague of the estate for a long time, disappeared, and was not seen for months, till one day he accosted Captain Craven in Cheltenham, but he scarcely was recognisable, gaol and hospital and disease had so changed and hardened him before his time. The odd place which he advanced for requiring help was that he could not "carry on the old trade, being too bad with rheumatics to lie out now." "I told him he was a damned scoundrel, and gave him half-a-crown," was invariably the close of the narrative.

But by far the most amusing poacher I ever knew lived in a little Northumbrian village, where his doings still are talked of as if they had occurred only yesterday. Once he fell very ill and, greatly to his surprise, for he never went to church, discovered a great friend in the parson, soup, wine, chicken, and all sorts of delicacies being sent him. In process of time he recovered, and very soon appeared at the door of the clergyman's house, asking to see him. Being shown into the library he began to fumble in the huge bag-like pocket of his coat, and eventually flung down two brace of partridges and a pheasant, he exclaimed, "It was verily good to me when I was bad, and as long as there's a hare or a burr on the estate 'e shan't want for them!" But he was made almost too much of at the hall, where one of the young ladies was his devoted friend. She was extremely fond of a joke, and would worm out of Andrew where on a certain night he was going to poach, then she would tell the keeper, and then make the muddle still greater by explaining to Andrew what she had done, and advising him to take a new direction. For his part, he seemed to have a kind of proprietarial pride in the fields. On going his rounds he would mend a broken fence or gate, or clear off the weeds that threatened to choke a young tree. So far did this go that he resented the intrusion of other poachers as vigorously as if he were the owner. The poor harmless fellow died at a good old age, and it is to the credit of those among whom he lived that never once was he inside a gaol. Not that he considered that a piece of good luck; for it came about in this way. The keeper was well aware from his experience that his master never would prosecute Andrew, so whenever he got hold of him among the covers or preserves his plan was simply to take off his coat and give the poacher a sound thrashing. As long as the latter retained his vigour he thought this an easy way of getting off, especially if, as sometimes happened, he had not very much the worst of the encounter, but he grew feeble as he advanced in years, and the other, who was younger, had so decidedly the advantage there was no pleasure in it. When Andrew was getting bent and grey he used to tell me he would rather go to prison than undergo the periodical beating to which he was occasionally subject, despite all the craft he was master of. However, he had become used to the treatment, and made no public complaint. It was a tacit bargain that he should purchase his sporting rights with sore bones. Once or twice, indeed, he expostulated with "Velvets," who was really a reasonable and good-natured fellow, but without effect. "Man," he would say to him, "it's poor work for you to hit an old man like me. It's no use if I was young and yeable." It wasn't a bit of use. "You should bide out o' the grunds then if you dinna like your wages," would be the inexorable reply, as the keeper cut and stripped the hazel rod or ash sapling with which in later times the castigation was inflicted.

Poaching, however, is usually transacted by characters of a much more desperate cast. Yet sometimes the very worst of them will display a sense of rough humour. Not many years ago, for example, a gang of men were one night netting the Tweed when a water bailiff, unluckily for himself, happened to come on them. Hesitating to go on with their sport they did not very well know what to do. It would have been easy to duck him in a pool or terrify him off the ground, but that would only have been the means of his getting assistance. A very singular plan was finally suggested. Close to them was an immense rabbit-hole, probably enlarged by a fox. Into this they thrust his head as far as ever it would go, till, in fact, only his legs protruded. Between these they ran in a sheep stake, so that it was impossible for him to get out or to make any noise to attract attention. There he had to lie and shiver with cold, while his tormentors calmly went on with their jest, laughing at the trick as they did so. He was found next morning by a shepherd, who, when he saw what he took to be a dead man's feet sticking out of the earth, was so unnerved as hardly to be able to relieve him.

One of the most notable river poachers I ever knew was Mark Smith. What a splendid athlete he was may be judged from one of his most famous

feats. At half-past eight o'clock, on a night in early winter, he was caught in the act by two keepers, who, to their own satisfaction, identified their man. Nevertheless, at the sessions to which he was duly summoned, he established an alibi by proving that before 10 o'clock he was drinking and quarrelling in the public-house of a village fifteen miles off—was, in fact, so drunk that the landlord refused to serve him. He had, aided by a short cut or two, run the distance. Water-bailiffs generally came to grief if they meddled with him. The story of those who captured him was that he had been on the opposite side of a river, across which it was necessary to carry him in a boat. At the deepest portion of the stream, however, getting his feet against one side of the vessel and his back against the other, he exerted his strength to such effect that the timbers gave way and the entire crew found themselves struggling in the water—a situation wherein they were more anxious about their own lives than the safety of the prisoner. On land Mark was quite as successful as on the water. By nicely calculating his raids, he over and over again spoiled what everybody thought would be an excellent day's sport; the pheasants and partridges that were to have tested the ability of the gunners often being in the hands of the cads. Who received Mark's spoil while beaters were vainly trying to put them up from the cover or the turnips.

He and the friend or two who aided him were full of ingenuity. Sometimes about the pairing season he would take a little red bantam cock, armed with a long sharp spur, to the side of a plantation. It knew its business well, and would at once crow a defiance to everything within hearing. But the cock pheasant, which is a very pugnacious bird, would not endure this for a moment. He straightway saluted and offers battle to the stranger, with the consequence that in two rounds it is knocked out of time or killed outright by the trained fighter, whose master, in less time than it takes to say, drops the corpse into his big pocket, and encourages his champion to a new encounter. Mark used to boast that he could plant a dozen birds in a single spire, and the demand for this is increasing. The following twelve kinds are very good. These varieties should be planted six feet apart, as they are crowded the fruit will not ripen so well, and the flavour is lost.

G. BROWN.—No; they are protected by the Married Women's Property Act.

LAWRENCE.—The children and the widow are entitled to the deceased brother's share amongst them.

M. W.—There is no need to do so; he is

dependent on the judge.

W. DARLEY.—Your best course by far would be to direct a solicitor to take immediate proceedings against the person who has done this.

F. BOURNE.—It is an ordinary debt and irrecoverable.

B. FORTYTHREE.—He appears to have acted within his legal rights, but without personally inspecting the premises, it can only be qualified opinion on that head.

A. VICTORIA.—I, if the promise was given after the sale, the party to whom you might possibly belong.

N. ONE IS SAD TROUBLE.—I. We strongly advise her not to touch any of his. 2. Impossible to say without hearing the evidence on both sides. 3. Consult your parish clergyman; we know nothing more definite.

C. CAREFUL READER.—1. Your name would necessarily appear in the proceedings. 2. It depends on the judge.

A. FOX.—We cannot understand your letter, or gather whether you ask about wife or else.

If the latter, we must refer you to "Jack All-round's" column in issue of July 1st.

H. NELLIE F. W.—The stones and old oil and paint, etc., are a little better, but not applicable first, spirit of turpentine, and then benzine.

J. F.—Trap them by setting a covered box with holes in the cover to let them enter; have the box baited with oatmeal; in the morning turn them into "water water."

A. VICTORIA.—I, if the promise was given after the sale, the party to whom you might possibly belong.

R. 2. NO.—See above.

O. ONE IS SAD TROUBLE.—I. We strongly advise her not to touch any of his. 2. Impossible to say without hearing the evidence on both sides. 3. Consult your parish clergyman; we know nothing more definite.

S. CONSCIENCE TO THE "PEOPLE."—We have

received two letters with no other than this signature, to which the above note equally applies.

VULCAN.—We are sorry you have been so unfortunate. It can be of no good cook; for instance, would not salt much in excess; but, of course, tastes differ.

COPING.—There are so many "apparatus" about you must say whether it is the galvanic bath you wish for; it is about the simplest known.

E. LADY.—We cannot say.

L. LEVISON.—Many thanks.

N. ESKVEN.—1. Thanks. Only in case of very old and worn plates. We have known it is done as described with very good effect, it was learned from a professional. 2. We do not, but we doubt it is strong at all permanent.

3. After a few days.

P. GOLDFORD.—You have a right to the rent from the date on which the purchase was finally completed.

A. C. S.—She is not bound to accept the purchase, nor would the vendor acquit him of his legal responsibility to provide her with a home and home maintenance.

MARFOSS.—The law is so very hazy on the subject that it is quite impossible to draw a sharp line between legality and illegality.

W. DANCE.—If he fails on the rates, you can call upon to contribute towards his maintenance.

F. FAIRPLAY.—You must pay, if it was by your fault that the doctor attended her.

S. SCIMIA.—1. It depends on the conditions of the policy. 2. Yes; it is very frequently done.

O. ANXIETY.—1. Your property is protected by your will.

G. M.—We must make good the damage.

F. W. S.—She is quite right; a fall week's notice must be given.

B. C.—Not if he still alive. Descent by himself, for however long a time, is not a divorce.

W. C. F.—Not unless you acknowledged the same way after reaching your majority.

R. W. M.—A copy of the will can be seen at Somerset House, by a payment of one shilling.

S. W.—As the case stands, it cannot be re-opened.

STONKSHAVE.—They are acting strictly within their legal rights, and pay you, or stand the consequences. The objections you raise are merely quibbles.

A. AVULM.—An L.O.U. would suffice; it does not require a stamp or attested.

H. SIRATER.—It would suffice, if supplemented by a will.

D. FAIRPLAY.—We advise taking these to a jeweller.

W. G.—You might try getting some common clean whiting. Powder it up, and leave 'em in a damp place until it absorbs a good deal of the damp and gets hard; then shake it out into the form of your hand; heat it till soft, and add another good rubbing; then shake out all you can of the whiting, and brush it with a clean dry clothes brush. Next put it across the back of a chair, and use the point of the clothes brush to remove what whitening remains on the skin.

T. STONEHORN.—They are acting strictly within their legal rights, and pay you, or stand the consequences.

W. G.—It is a tedious job.

E. CUNNINGHAM.—We assume that it is in accordance with the rule of concordance. If it is not, then it is quite likely.

A. B. D.—Quite fully satisfied already.

C. GOLDFORD.—On January 1st, 1873, of Dunure.

C. T. A. P.—At Westminster Abbey. We do not know to whom you refer as "the reverend gentleman."

C. GOLDFORD.—It can only be obtained by diligent search, there being a superabundance of such labour on offer.

E. GIBSON.—Inquire at the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House.

D. B.—We do not give addresses. Look in the London Directory. It can now be seen at any post office.

C. G. GLAZIER.—1. No. 2. No. 3. On the left side beneath the ribs. 4. They have been frequently changed during the decade.

W. T. JONES.—A very stiff competitive examination has to be passed. Unless you are exceptionally clever, you will not succeed.

C. T. A. P.—It is a fact that the manager will attend to the business matter referred to in your present letter.

D. DOCTOR.—We know of none better than those you have experimented with. When the atmosphere is extremely moist, dropping cannot be prevented.

W. HAYNES.—The rules are given in most grammars.

E. CUNNINGHAM.—We assume that it is in accordance with the rule of concordance. If it is not, then it is quite likely.

A. B. D.—In September last I saw inquiries in your paper from John Miller and brother, who had sold their house in Stanton, near Milford Haven, Wales, in the year 1856; he died in February, 1877. If my aunt Betty is still alive and in the one asking for information, I will be pleased to hear from her.—Yours, &c., Mrs. Captain John Miller, per B. C. Dunnville, Ontario.

C. GOLDFORD.—I think I can give him some information on the subject, as I was in Kimberley at the time mentioned.—Yours, &c., E. Hyden.

S. GOLDFORD.—In the "People's" column of "The Missing," I beg to state I am Henry Hyden, haberdasher, late of Brixton, now living at 2, Ormond-row, Smithfield, Chelsea.

E. YOUNG.—I. Hyden.

S. GOLDFORD.—I am living at 2, Ormond-row, Smithfield, Chelsea.

D. B.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

C. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

E. C. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

F. FAIRPLAY.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

G. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

H. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

I. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

J. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

K. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

L. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

M. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

N. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

O. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

P. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

Q. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

R. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

S. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

T. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

U. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

V. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

W. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

X. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

Y. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

Z. GOLDFORD.—I am looking down your paper for information on the subject.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
THE DUCHESS OF
POWYSLAND.BY
GRANT ALLEN.CHAPTER XLVII.
A MISSING WITNESS.

When the witnesses had all been called, willing or unwilling, to yield up each his small part towards the cumulative proof, Douglas rose once more, with a very pale face, and proceeded to review the evidence for his client.

His speech was long, exhaustive, and able. He pointed out to the jury the character and antecedents of the man himself with whom they had to deal; the obviously insane strain which ran through the very warp and woof of his being; the vindictiveness and jealousy known to characterize his nature; and the probability of his being capable of conceiving and carrying out such a horrible revenge as that now suggested if circumstances should ever arouse the devil within him to that pitch of wickedness. Then he showed how all the circumstances had just so aroused him; how the three hereditary Montgomery tendencies to gambling, jealousy, suicide, had coincided to madden and inflame his soul; and how all the very accidents of the case had combined to precipitate the final catastrophe. He didn't suppose himself—he didn't ask them to believe—that the dead man had decided to take his own life merely in order to spite his wife and throw upon her innocent head the suspicion of a deadly crime. That would be more than human wickedness could compass or human cruelty swallow. But he did ask them to believe that the duke, having made up his mind on other grounds to die, had conceived and carried out that further aggravation of diabolical vengeance. He dwelt lightly on the real guilelessness of Linda's life; any observations on that score, he said, with fine rhetorical sense of effect, he knew he need not waste upon them. He glanced at Linda as she spoke, Linda sitting there, calm, though pale and worn, in her deep mourning, and all the jury, following his eyes with theirs, felt that glance was more persuasive than the highest flights of human eloquence. In short, he built up a psychological theory of Adalbert Montgomery's life that was all the more conclusive because he had known the man himself and had gauged with his own mind the full depths of profound selfishness and cruelty that lurked unseen in his heart.

Then Douglas went on to point out the utter absence of motive for the suggested crime in Linda's case, and the presence of what was an adequate motive, to a mind so diseased and swallowed up by mean self-interest, as the duke's, both for the suicide itself and the cruel attempt to make it seem a murder. He pressed long upon the fact that the police, with all their vigilance, had failed to find any proof of the duke's having ever bought a grain of morphine anywhere, or had it in her possession, side by side with the fact, unshaken in cross-examination, that the duke had been in the constant habit both of buying and using it. He noted that opportunities would easily occur for the patient himself to put morphine undetected into the food and drink; and that such opportunities would be far more difficult on the part of the duchess. When the duke was left alone in the room, counsel's theory was that he had himself poisoned his food and drink, and administered hypodermic injections from the powder surreptitiously brought in Norway. It was a theory that fitted all the facts, and that fell in exactly with the nature and character of the man who had perpetrated, as he believed, with his dying hand and breath this gross injustice upon a woman who had loved and trusted him.

Then, again, there was the question of the remaining morphine found in the duchess's jewel-case. If the duchess herself had perpetrated the crime, it was credible that she would leave this clue against herself among her own belongings? Nobody could believe her so foolish or so heedless. But if the duke had poisoned himself, with the deliberate wish that the crime should be imputed to his wife, this clumsy device of the jewel-case was exactly the sort of thing that would occur to the disordered mind of a half-delirious and half-insane patient. Rightly viewed, it really told in his client's favour.

Finally, after reviewing all the facts of the case in his own sense, Douglas ventured upon a bold and very unusual appeal to the jury. He did not ask them, he said, merely to acquit his client. He asked them confidently to proclaim her perfect innocence from every charge that directly or indirectly had been brought against her, in that court or elsewhere. He asked them to vindicate her character as a wife, as a citizen, as a woman, and as a moral agent. He asked them unreservedly to put the crime upon the shoulders of the man who had actually committed it. He asked them to declare before the whole of the world that Adalbert Montgomery, Duke of Powysland, a ruined and disappointed gambler, stung in his last despair by the mad jealousy of his race and determined to die, had conceived in his heart the unshakable wickedness of avenging himself after death upon the wife who had never wronged him in thought, word, or deed; and had concocted for that purpose a vile plot to blight her reputation and to destroy her life in the crudest way ever devised by the mind of man; and he asked them also to declare by their verdict that that plot had failed, and that crime had recurred upon his own head, while Linda, Duchess of Powysland, his much-wronged wife, went forth from court that day vindicated by their finding as a spotless wife and an innocent woman. Nothing less than that they demanded as their right—nothing less than that, he felt sure, the jury would award them.

He sat down almost fainting, while something very like applause broke from every corner of the court for a minute—to be promptly suppressed, of course—at the bold conclusion of his well-constructed defence. As the buzz of whispers ran round the well, Mr. Mitchell Hanbury himself leaned over once more, and whispered aloud, in a stage aside. "By George! sir, you've veiled his wig and set his spectacles! The man Arthur Roger—Mr. In-

done it. You've done it. You've done it. You've convinced the jury; and, hang me, if you haven't almost succeeded in convincing myself into the bargain!"

From that moment forth the rest of the proceedings fell fearfully flat till the jury retired to consider their verdict. After Douglas's fiery and impasioned eloquence, nobody was much impressed by the eminent Q.C.'s frigid but ingenious reply for the Crown, nor by the numbing old judge's evenly balanced and insipid summing-up of the retrospective cases in which he pointed out, with the usual luminous judicial impartiality, that if the jury believed the duchess had poisoned the duke, they should most unhesitatingly find her guilty; but, on the other hand, they believed the duke had poisoned himself to get out of a hole, as the defence suggested, and afterwards tried out of pure spite to make it appear his wife had done it—why, then, in that case, it would be a gross miscarriage of justice for twelve honest and intelligent men to hang the duchess. Everybody seemed so perfectly ready to admit the truth of these trite judicial platitudes that they hardly even listened to them and the crowd in court manifested towards the end some little impatience of such mumbled remarks in its eagerness to hear how the jury decided.

At last the critical moment arrived, and the jury left the room for a while to deliberate. They were gone some minutes, discussing the case among themselves; and the public in court waited anxiously with breathless attention for their verdict. Linda leaned back in her chair, still very white, but with a certain air of consciousness and triumphant innocence. She cared infinitely less herself which way the jury would now. To her own mind, Douglas's Harrison's speech and the evidence of the witnesses had completely exonerated her and told the whole truth as to Bertie's conduct. She felt certain that that man she had once called her husband, in an insane access of jealousy, had hatched this mad scheme against her life and honour, exactly as Douglas had so aptly described it. She had ceased to love him entirely now; she had ceased to regret him. A terrible whirlwind had passed through her soul as she sat there in court, and left her wholly changed; her one wonder was, now she knew him for himself, how on earth she could ever have consented to marry him.

Half an hour is a terribly long time when an issue of life and death is hanging by a thread in it. Linda had full leisure for these and many other tempestuous reflections before the jury, with official calmness, returned to deliver their expected verdict.

And so had the people in court. They had discussed the question at issue freely meanwhile; and by the looks that were cast towards her—most of them now sympathetic and pitying—Linda could feel tolerably well assured that the sense of the public was wholly with her. Douglas's Harrison's bold defence had completely turned the tables. In the eyes of the assembled audience she was almost undoubtedly now a much injured lady.

But did the jury themselves accept that view? or why did they take so long to deliberate? A tremor passed visibly through Linda's frame as she gazed hard and every ear was strained to catch the words of that fateful verdict.

The clerk of arraigns put the formal question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of wilful murder?"

The foreman glanced lightly at a tiny scrap of paper held in his hand, cleared his throat, and began to answer, "We find—"

"Or the worse for drink," that smart junior, Mr. Erskine, suggested humorously beneath his breath; a comment which raised a smile in his immediate neighbourhood.

But Elizabeth Pomeroy, alias Woodward, looking up with her flushed face and dark-ringed eyes, and pulling herself together suddenly, answered in a very much more coherent voice, now she saw her purpose was fairly gained. "I'm quite ready to be sworn this moment, my lord, and I am not the worse for drink, though I'm hot and tired. I've slipped out of a good house and from a bed of illness with very great difficulty to serve the ends of justice, and I've run over a mile to get here in time, which has taken away my breath; but if you'll allow me to swear me at once, I'm prepared to give evidence—important evidence."

"Let the woman be sworn," the old judge said in a very official voice, and, as soon as he had given his assent, Linda was sworn. Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy was accordingly brought in. It was a theory that fitted all the facts, and that fell in exactly with the nature and character of the man who had perpetrated, as he believed, with his dying hand and breath this gross injustice upon a woman who had loved and trusted him.

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straight observed with some acerbity that if the witness thought she had anything important to communicate on the case she might step forward and be sworn, though he must say, for his part, her evidence would have been more welcome had it been tendered in the regular course of events at an earlier stage of the day's proceedings.

As he spoke and wagged his head, a little laugh was made with difficulty by the ushers; though the dense mass of humanity that packed the floor of the building, and a torn and dragged figure advanced along it, breathless with fiery zeal, towards the box for the witness.

The new-comer's appearance was, indeed, sufficient to surprise the judge and excite remark from all spectators. Her hair, to be sure, was not dimpled, as in the "gentleman burglar";—Mr. Inspector nodded—"he steals the jewels, and Mrs. Harrison corroborates me that I was there at the time and wouldn't go into the room where they lay, because I knew he was in there stealing them."

Sabine nodded unobtrusively a conspiratorially, not much wondering in her heart what all this could mean; but the little old judge, in spite of his blindness, caught the movement at once, and mumbled out angrily,

"Don't make signs to the witness-madam. Let her tell her own tale unaided. Besides, I don't see that this rascal is evidence at all. What's all this got to do with the Duchess of Powysland?"

"I want to tell your lordship and the jury," Miss Pomeroy answered, turning round and growing calmer each moment, now she felt she was really safe from pursuit, "how it was I came to see the duke poison himself, and why it was that Arthur Roper, my companion in crime, locked me up in my room all this time to prevent my coming here to give evidence about it!"

"Oh!" his lordship echoed, somewhat mollified. "You saw the duke poison himself? That'd be evidence indeed, if you really saw anything that could be fairly so described. Proceed with your story, witness." And he eyed her narrowly.

"Then I was three months with lady there, the Baroness Von Forstemann." Miss Pomeroy went on, "at the Austrian Embassy; and before I left the embassy was burgled, and her daughter, Baroness Sophie, had her jewels and important documents stolen. That was the way we worked. Arthur Roper used to send me with forged characters to a good house as maid, and as soon as I'd learnt the ins and outs of the place, so that I could draw a ground plan and show him my way about the rooms, why he made up his mind and came in and robbed them."

"How was it you didn't rob them yourself?" the blind old judge asked pell-mell. "That would have been so much simpler. This seems a very clumsy round-about proceeding, like the rest of your evidence."

"Oh dear no, my lordship, in that case I might have got caught," Miss Pomeroy answered in a very matter-of-fact tone; for this was to her a business detail; "and, any way, there'd be a clue, a very easy clue, to me. It would never have done to let one of the servants in the house be suspected, or all would have come out. But Mr. Roper broke in with jemmies and all that, like a regular professional outdoor burglar, and nobody questioned the servants almost at least of all me. I was always so respectable."

"I'm telling the whole story now to save that lady's life, because I'm disengaged and thoroughly ashamed of myself. I give myself in charge for all these robberies by coming here to-day to save her life—Mr. Inspector, I am your prisoner—and perhaps another time your lordship may try me for them and send me to prison where I know I deserve to be." And she trembled.

"Perhaps," his lordship muttered below his breath. "Well, go on, witness."

"After that," Miss Pomeroy continued, glancing around the court once more in a cold chill of remorse and self-accusation, "I don't deny I was concerned in several other burglaries, and the spring of this year, when I took service at last with the Duchess of Powysland."

"Ah, now we're getting to it, then," the little old judge put in, waking up suddenly and beginning to be attentive.

"There I stayed for six weeks or so," Miss Pomeroy continued, looking down at the rail, "and then I fell ill with typhoid fever." And then, in quick and easy language she went on to explain how Linda had nursed her through her illness with sisterly care; how she had treated her more like an equal than an upper servant; how she had done everything for her that the most delicate kindness or thoughtfulness could suggest; and how at the end she herself, the poor penitent associate of thieves and burglars, stricken down with remorse and grateful for benefits received, had felt she could never more follow her hateful trade, but had striven to make amends for the wrong she had already committed towards her generous nurse and mistress.

"Yes, my lord," the new witness responded with quiet incisiveness. "The other's an alias. And not my only one. I'm quite accustomed to courts; the police know me well—Mr. Inspector there can answer for that—and I have a story to tell that the duchess's counsel knows nothing about; so it's not much use her questioning me and extorting it. Perhaps if he'd allow me to tell my tale my own way, I'd save the time of the court and get sooner through with it."

"By all means," Douglas answered, nothing loth, obedient to a significant glance from Linda; "with his lordship's permission."

"Go on," the little judge remarked with a resigned air, leaning back on the bench. This witness was evidently not a person for a judge who respected her.

"Very well then," Miss Pomeroy went on, gathering the loose shreds of her gown together in front, and gradually resuming her more ordinary demeanour in her alternative character of model lady's-maid in a highly respectable family. "I'd better begin by explaining at once that I was her grace's maid for a week this spring; but that I'm also, and have always been," she paused and hesitated—"the associate and confederate of thieves and burglars." And as she spoke she cast a defiant glance around her in her sudden access of virtuous resolve to make a clean breast of it and save the duchess.

"So I left the duchess, as I said, quite unexpectedly, just putting a letter on her dressing-table to say I'd gone, a day or two before the duke came home from Norway. I told Arthur Roper I had reasons for leaving—I never said what—and for taking a place just five doors off in Onslow Gardens, I can prove all this if you like, by the evidence of the people in the house. I wanted to—Mr. Nicholas Mortimer's. I and the remainder from the Coldbath district. The Coldbath medical officer, Dr. Roberts, reported 149 new cases during the past fortnight. Of these nineteen were in St. Nicholas parish and 130 in St. Paul's, all of a mild character. Ten deaths had occurred in the past four weeks. Every precaution was being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Samples of water from the Kent and the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies had been submitted for analysis, and the report had not yet been received.

"God bless my soul! you don't mean to say so?" the half-blind old judge burst forth spontaneously, forgetting for a moment his lordship's decision.

"It was an associate and confederate of thieves and burglars!" he repeated slowly.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Händel's "Messiah" was first produced at Dublin, and was afterwards performed at Westminster Abbey. I learn with great pleasure that it will be performed on November 11 at the abbey. That noble Gothic building is eminently suitable for performances of "The Messiah." The music has a sublime effect when reverberating from the arched roof, and the choruses are invested with a solemnity never realized in a concert-room. Let me remind our readers that no charge will be made for admission.

That wondrous little pianist, Otto Hegner, will reappear in England next spring. For many months past he has been studying under his only teacher, Hans Huber, and I have little doubt that he will show he has profited by the teaching of that accomplished musician. Hegner's repertory has been enlarged since we last heard him, and I rejoice to know that he will chiefly rely on his interpretations of classical music.

Prodigies are expected to play a certain quantity of bravura music, such as Liszt provided. A too large majority of ordinary music lovers expect a "prodigy" to play prodigiously difficult solos, but in my opinion it is not on bravura music that the lasting fame of any pianist can be built.

On Tuesday last I had the pleasure of hearing Paderewski twice—first at his own matinée in St. James's Hall, and in the evening at the concert of the Blackheath Conservatoire of Music. His programme on each occasion included classical works, such as Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata and Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." Schubert's "Impromptu," &c., and he furnished a small supply of such works as Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 2." Paderewski is, in fact, a conscientious lover of his art.

Senior Lago on Tuesday last produced the Italian adaptation of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," and I regret to say that the performance was not completely successful. Miss Macintyre, as Senta, sang splendidly; her fine voice was in first-rate condition, and she shone conspicuously in comparison with most of her colleagues. Signor Blanchard (Van der Decken) made good use of his fine voice, and acted well. The other parts were, with one exception, fairly well performed, but the chorus singing was unsatisfactory. With further rehearsals "The Flying Dutchman" may yet fly into public favour.

Cimarosa's excellent comic opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," is in preparation at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and I have reason to believe that the cast will be remarkably strong.

"Le Rêve" was announced for production at Covent Garden on Thursday last. It is a bright and melodious work, and the cast, including those admirable artists, Madame Dechamps and Mlle. Simonetti, is strong.

I have received a copy of the "Burye Gazette" containing a glowing, and I have no doubt well-merited eulogium of Madame Marie Rose's performance as Carmen. She appears to have been interviewed by a representative of the paper, who must have mistaken her as to her first appearance in England. She is represented as stating that it was made in the year 1875, but I well remember being present when she made her English début at Her Majesty's Opera in the year 1873. She charmed me then, and has often charmed me since.

At the Crystal Palace the chorus trained by Mr. Manns will have their first innings, and will assist in performances of "The First Walpurgis Night" (Mendelssohn), the "Ave Maria," "Vintage Chorus," and Finale from Mendelssohn's "Lorelei"; also in Lidgey's "Women and Roses" composed for chorus and orchestra, its first performance in public. Thus far Mr. Manns has produced novelties at every concert during the current season.

OLLA PODERIDA.—Many hundreds of applicants for admission to M. Paderewski's matinée on Tuesday last having been disappointed—St. James's Hall being completely filled—the justly popular pianist will give another matinée. I expect the hall will again be filled, for those who have once heard Paderewski play must wish to hear him again.

—Mr. Santley's father died a few days back, at the mature age of 82.—Mr. Boosey's "London Ballad Concert" party are having a successful tour. Their programmes are chieflly formed of popular ballads.—The new opera, "L'Amico Fritz" ("Friend Frederick"), composed by Mascagni, to whom we are indebted for "Cavalleria Rusticana" ("Rustic Chivalry"), is announced for production this (Saturday) evening at Rome.—Mr. Armbruster will give a lecture on Sunday at South-place, Finsbury, on the life and works of Wagner, with musical illustrations.—The Bristol Musical Festival Choir are rehearsing Dr. Parry's "St. Cecilia," and works by Wagner and Cherubini, to be performed next February.

The Monday Popular Concerts will recommence at the St. James's Hall on Monday next.—The Stock Exchange Orchestral Society's prospectus for the ensuing season includes Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony and one of Haydn's symphonies, besides modern works. This society is well managed, and deserves support.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The London and Provincial Ornithological Society's sixth annual exhibition, which was held recently at Berner's Hall, Islington, was I am told, a great success. The canaries were exceptionally good, the variation in colour from pale lemon to deep orange being very remarkable. Prizes were, of course, given for numerous varieties of these, as well as for other birds. In the foreign bird classes, a parrot from Port Stanley attracted much attention. It is said that a dealer offered £200 for it, as there is supposed to be no other of the same species in Europe. There were also exhibits of bird foods, &c.

Mr. E. Jeffery complains of a bad year's butterfly catching on Wimbleton Common. Certainly the results are not very brilliant, but the general bad weather must be taken into account. The total number of specimens caught is very small, and more surprising even than the paucity of species. My correspondents began in April and continued till September, catching nothing at all in those two months, and only twenty-four specimens during the rest of the time. These were distributed among twelve species, viz., large white, black-veined, wood white, orange tip, brimstone, peacock, red admiral, clouded yellow, small heath, large heath, silver-spotted skipper, and an unknown skipper. I wonder that some others, such as large and small meadow brown, green-veined white, tortoiseshell, &c., are not on the list. The small white and the green-veined are very much commoner than the wood white and the black-veined, but they did not appear. I have not seen on the war-path myself this year. I am sorry to say, but I have been told that it was a bad season.

I have received two letters from correspondents about tailless cats. In one case,

however, that of Mr. Pye, they were very likely of Manx stock, for neither the kittens, their mother, nor grandmother had tails, and the one tail which was introduced into the litter may have been the result of breeding with a tailless cat. In "A. C.'s" case the tailless kitten was one in a litter of four.

"Nemo" writes about featherless chickens, one which he had born in this condition has grown and thrived, and is now one of the best birds of the brood. He separated it from the others, who were inclined to persecute it, placing it under a coop in their house. He agrees that birds in such a plight should be kept warm, but does not think that costs are likely to answer.

Mr. W. T. Flaxton has a cat and a young hedgehog which have become so intimate that the other day they were to be seen amicably picking the same bone. I wonder at the cat permitting it, for surely it is averse to hedgehog. The latter beast is generally willing to make friends with anything in time, especially if there is a little food going. Hedgehogs are very tameable as a rule if they be not hunted about too much.

By the way, "A. E. A." asks, "What is the best way to keep hedgehogs now that the winter is approaching?" All that is needful is to provide some place where they can be warm and dry. Fill a wooden box with dry leaves and straw—not too tightly packed to prevent piggy's entrance—and cut a hole in one side of it for him to get in by. Place this upside down in some dry-sheltered corner of the garden, if he is kept out of doors, and place on top of it some pieces of slate or oilcloth. Then if you build a little stockade of sticks or stakes let into the ground around this he will not be able to escape when he wakes up. On warm days he is always liable to come out, and, therefore, there should always be some food—bread or apples, or potatoes—near him, with water. Until he regularly settles down for the winter continue his ordinary diet of bread and milk, worms, &c.

M. C. Lamb, of 71, Charlotte-street, Fitzrovia, would be glad to know some further particulars as to the little bird which has taken up its abode in "E. B.'s" house. About a month ago a very tame finch flew away from the above address where it was accustomed to fly about the room. The bird seems to have been frightened by some men removing furniture. My correspondent's mother, a lady over 80 years of age, was particularly attached to the bird, and has been considerably agitated by the uncertainty of its fate. But she is now in Oxford, and (should this bird turn out to be the same) would not desire to be removed on any account from its present home. Information from "E. B." will, therefore, be highly received. In all their habits the two birds seem to be remarkably similar. This is an interesting sequel to the story of the tame bird, and it shows how widely "The People" is read. It seems impossible for anything appearing in these columns to escape the attention of those it is meant for. We shall have to start a "Missing Wild Beast" Department soon, I expect!

As to the mongoose as a pet, another correspondent, "A. C.," endorses its good qualities. One that she knew was very tame, leaping on to its mistress's lap, and being allowed to roam about the house and roads like a cat. It had no unpleasant smell, and was very useful at rat-killing.

THE ACTOR.

Our London stars have been shooting through the provincial firmament with a very brilliant effect. I hear that Mr. Irving has been doing enormous "business" at Leeds and Newcastle (he has not been seen at the latter place for twelve or thirteen years), while Mr. Wyndham has been inducing the Birmingham people to applaud his "David Garrick" mightily, even though they have hitherto sworn by all the gods that Sothern—in Lidgey's "Women and Roses" composed for chorus and orchestra, its first performance in public. Thus far Mr. Manns has produced novelties at every concert during the current season.

OLLA PODERIDA.—Many hundreds of applicants for admission to M. Paderewski's matinée on Tuesday last having been disappointed—St. James's Hall being completely filled—the justly popular pianist will give another matinée. I expect the hall will again be filled, for those who have once heard Paderewski play must wish to hear him again.

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The match between Mr. J. P. Wheeldon and Mr. Graham Bennett, appears to have ended in smoke and champagne. The fish were not to be caught, and all of them refused to submit to the test proposed. In the words of an old school song, the combatants promise to "try again."

I understand some good reach were taken at Hertford on Sunday last, one weighing 1lb. 3oz. Mr. Gibbs of the Anglers' Pride was

"Crusaders," with all the advantages of fine mounting and much heralding, does not "catch on," the author-manager will not be often heard of. He is not at all a novelty, as it is; other authors, before Mr. Jones, have thought they would like to produce their own pieces. But the history of their attempts is not particularly exciting.

"Nemo" writes about featherless chickens,

the Amicable Excelsior Angling Society, Greyhound Hotel, High-street, Pattersea, on Wednesday next, November 4th, at 3.30 p.m. Subject: "Some angling experiences." It is sure to be entertaining, and I hope to see a large attendance.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Extracts from the diary of the London Council up to date—

"Progressive majority carried a resolution cancelling all appointments to the judiciary which have been made by the present Government. This was done at the instance of the Swedes and Siamese Republic Club."

"Progressive majority ordered the immediate closing of all places of got amusement, including the Zoo, which got into the black list because the management declined to supply the monkeys with knickerbockers and dickeys."

"It was resolved by the Progressive majority to ordain that no little girl should appear in the streets with short petticoats on penalty of being sent to a reformatory."

"The Progressive majority having decided that dancing is an immoral amusement, enacted a law forbidding the amusement, both in private and in public."

"It having come to the knowledge of the council that some women enhance their charms by dress improvers and other artificial methods, the majority strongly condemned such deceptions, and ordered the police to take all such offenders into custody."

"For the future, Sir Edward Bradford will periodically report in person to the council whether any of his men have dared to afford protection to non-unionist workmen, and, if so, what punishment followed the 'excitable offence.'

"Ships are to be at once taken up for the exportation of all London publicans to the North Pole, the Progressives having resolved that nothing less drastic would safeguard public morality."

"After an animated debate, it was decided that the House of Commons shall take its orders from the London County Council in all matters affecting the metropolis."

"The Salvationists will be glad to hear that, owing to the friendly intervention of the Progressive majority, their clothing and musical instruments will be supplied in future at the expense of the ratepayers General Booth is advised, however, to design a less becoming bonnet for his feminine followers. Long loops of ribbons were also draped over the upper puffs of the sleeves. The dress would look well in nun's veiling or any of the soft cheap woolens; and as silk and ribbon trimming now cost so little, you can have variety by putting on different colours."

Before purchasing any other Blood Medicine, write to particulars of this wonderful New Remedy.

will be no scope for his peculiar talents. Cyclists themselves are in no small degree answerable for his existence. Light chains and small padlocks are easily carried, and if they were always used when a machine is left standing in the road, the cycling thief would soon have to turn to some other vocation.

If fashion has decreed that black dresses are to be so much in evidence this winter, that they may be brightened up with coloured silk and ribbon trimmings. A wonderfully good effect these bits of colour have upon a black gown. Here is one that took my fancy mightily. It was worn by a pretty young girl on her mother's "day at home." The material was one of the soft cheap black woollens covered with small black silky-looking spots. The skirt was gathered at the waist all round—a style much adopted for young ladies' indoor dresses. It just rested on the ground, and was trimmed at the foot with a gathered frill of soft pale green silk put on with a deep heading, the lower edge being pinked in rounded shapes.

The bodice was gathered back and front, and fastened invisibly among the folds in front, the sleeves had two large full puffs of the material as far as the elbow; from this to the wrists they were tight and plain, and finished at the outer edge with a green silk cord. A green ribbon band about two inches wide went round the waist, fastening in front with a small knot, and falling nearly to the foot of the skirt in long loops and ends. The high neckband was edged with green silk cord, and fastened with a rosette of green ribbon the long ends of which were prettily draped over the front and back of the bodice. Long loops of ribbons were also draped over the upper puffs of the sleeves. The dress would look well in nun's veiling or any of the soft cheap woolens; and as silk and ribbon trimming now cost so little, you can have variety by putting on different colours.

I have received a letter from Messrs. Trigwell, of the Regent Works, claiming that they were the first to introduce the double-frame principle, which is now so generally attributed to Mr. Cocks, of Ealing. Having made public the rectification, I must leave the rival claimants to enact the Kilkenny cat if they are that way inclined.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND COMPLEXION.

DR. TIBBALD'S BLOOD TONIC.

THE LATEST, STRONGEST, AND BEST MEDICINE FOR

PIMPLES, RASHES, BOILS, BAD LEGS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

IT IS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER BLOOD MIXTURES.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

IT WILL RESTORE BRIGHTNESS TO THE EYE, CLEARNESS TO THE COMPLEXION, SHARPNESS TO THE INTELLIGENCE, AND ENERGY TO BOTH MIND AND BODY.

D.R. TIBBALD'S BLOOD TONIC.

IT IS ONE OF THE BEST MEDICINES IN THE WORLD FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD; IT ACTS UPON THE LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS, gIVING MOKE, ENERGY, AND VIGOUR TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

"James' Tonic, Tunstall.

"Tunstall's Tonic, Tunstall.

"Tunstall's

JACK ALLROUND.

"Very few of a fine crop of tomatoes have ripened in my garden this year, but they are very fine. Some few are just turning red; others quite green. Could I make a sweet preserve of them or use them up in any way on the engraving the least valued. I should like to know how to preserve unripe tomatoes; and 'Jas. J. P.' writes to ask if I know of any way or can suggest how his 'hopelessly green tomatoes can be utilized,' for he which will be very grateful. My correspondents will, I have no doubt, be pleased to hear that a great many of the best cooks prefer the partly turned unripe, and even the very green tomatoes for preserving to those that are fully ripe. Take the stems from the tomatoes, and allow three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar to every pound of the fruit. Many use a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Put fruit and sugar into the preserving pan, and add enough water to make a sufficient syrup, but do not put in more than you want for that purpose. To every two pounds of fruit allow one lemon, which should be thinly sliced. Boil the whole until thoroughly cooked and the syrup has become thick."

I am consulted by "Wm. P." who has brought back from his summer holiday "a fine piece of marble" which he is anxious to mount as a table. He has had it cut at the stone-yard to the proper size, and has been smoothing it with a piece of sandstone and water, but wishes to know how he is to get a fine polish upon the surface. After getting it as smooth as he can with the moistened sandstone, the next process is to rub it with half-baked pottery, or perhaps he had better have some Gothland stone, placing fuller's earth under it as he rubs, and so proceed, with a regular, steady movement, to work out a good surface and get up what is called the first polish on the marble. It may have flaws and cavities in places; if so, these must be filled with a coloured mastic to suit the dark colour of the marble. The mastic is composed of a mixture of yellow resin, resin and Burgundy pitch, with a little sulphur and plaster of Paris, all in the finest powder, and passed through a fine sieve and worked into a thick paste, which should be coloured to a tone as near the ground tint of the marble as possible; probably a little lamp-black and rouge will give the "dark reddish black" colour desired. This paste is worked into the marble and any flaws are thereby filled; after it has received its first polish as above. The next process consists of rubbing the marble again with a hard pumice stone under which water is constantly poured. After that lead filings are mixed with the emery mud produced by the polishing of mirrors, and the marble is rubbed with a pad or cushion saturated with the mixture. Epoxy is sometimes used in place of the lead and emery mud for this portion of the process. For a final gloss well wash the surface with water and let it get perfectly dry, then with a fresh linen cushion moistened only with water and a little powder of calcined tin of the first quality rub your marble for some time, and then take another cushion of soft dry rags and rub lightly, and if the above hints are intelligently acted on you should have a perfectly polished substance. Observe that the various processes of rubbings as they come down towards the end are simply the application of friction to the face of the marble with finer and finer agents; it is therefore, of the utmost importance that no trace of the former agent should be allowed to remain on the marble when you apply a fresh one. These hints will, I hope, help "Desperate" and "Fancy," for I have no room at present to enter into their cases separately.

In reply to correspondents from "Herts" and "Dorset," I give a recipe for making pork sausages sent to me some time ago by a retired pork butcher who said his customers thought very well of them. Take half a pound of crumb of stale bread all in one piece, put it in hot water and let it stay there while you take four pounds of fat and lean pork in equal proportions. Mince the pork up very fine, carefully picking out all bone, gristle, or skin. When the meat is well minced, take the bread out of the water without pressing any of the water from it, lay it on the minced pork, add two ounces of salt, half an ounce of white pepper, and about a tablespoonful of dried sage rubbed fine; mix all together, and put into carefully cleaned skins. From the above you should have six pounds of sausages.

"W. B." kindly sends me the following on behalf of a correspondent who lately asked what use or uses he could put the kernels of a great many plum stones he had from puddings, pies, &c. "Place the kernels, with or without their skins, in spirits—say gin in preference; cork down, and at Christmas they will be very useful for the pudding in place of or with almonds. The gin can be used, and will very much resemble noyau."

"I met with a mixture of Spanish onions and beetroot made into a pickle at our county town last time I was there. It was uncommonly good. Can you tell me how to make it?" says "Careful Housewife." "S. A. K." tells me she has a quantity of beetroot, and she asks me how to pickle onions. "Pickeles" requests a recipe for pickling Spanish onions. The crowded state of my columns compels me to limit myself to one pickle this week. I therefore hope all my three correspondents will be pleased with the following excellent mixture of the two good vegetables. Use equal quantities of the Spanish onions and beetroot. Slice the onions and lay them in brine made sufficiently strong to float an egg. Let them remain in this for twenty-four hours, then drain them well. Wash the beetroot gently with great care, so as not to break the skin or rootlets, for if the skin is broken the colour of the pickle will be much spoiled. Boil the beetroot for an hour, and leave it till next day, when it will be thoroughly cold and the onions will be ready. Then peel the roots, and cut them in slices, and place alternate layers of beetroot and onions in wide-mouthed earthen jars. Have ready enough vinegar that has been boiled with spicings according to taste (peppercorns, salt, and cayenne), and allow to get cold, pour it over the vegetables, then cover securely and tie down with a bladder, and store it for use. Some cooks add two or three drops of cochineal to the vinegar to improve the colour of the pickle.

I am asked by "W. R. C." and "Edward B." for a recipe for cleaning steel engravings. Both correspondents say those they wish to operate on are "very dirty," but neither gives me any clue as to what the dirt consists of, whether stains of mildew, oil, or grease, or only general dirt of dust and smoke. As I have frequently given directions for removing stains from prints and engravings, I now give a recipe highly recommended to me by a collector, who said he had restored dozens of apparently hopelessly dirty engravings by the following method. Take two parts of table salt, and one part of washing soda, and pound them together until you get them very fine. Now lay the dirty engraving on a clean, smooth drawing board, and fasten it down with drawing-pins, and spread the powdered mixture dry equally over the surface to be cleansed. Then moisten the whole with warm water and a little lemon juice, and after it has remained on about a minute or even less slightly tilt the board on its end, and quickly but carefully pour over it a good kettle full of boiling water, being careful that in the process you remove all

the mixture, and avoid rubbing. If the engraving is not very dirty, reduce the amount of soda used, as it has a tendency to give an unpleasant yellow tint. I have never tried the above recipe myself, but I should advise my correspondents to experiment first on the engravings the least valued. I should like to know how to preserve unripe tomatoes; and "Jas. J. P." writes to ask if I know of any way or can suggest how his "hopelessly green tomatoes can be utilized," for he which will be very grateful. My correspondents will, I have no doubt, be pleased to hear that a great many of the best cooks prefer the partly turned unripe, and even the very green tomatoes for preserving to those that are fully ripe. Take the stems from the tomatoes, and allow three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar to every pound of the fruit. Many use a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Put fruit and sugar into the preserving pan, and add enough water to make a sufficient syrup, but do not put in more than you want for that purpose. To every two pounds of fruit allow one lemon, which should be thinly sliced. Boil the whole until thoroughly cooked and the syrup has become thick.

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"G. L." informs me she will have a "great quantity of pea soup to make this winter," and requests a good recipe for making "a gallon of the soup with stock." "The Mother of a Large Family" would be "obliged for a cheap household soup," and I do not think she has a cheaper or wholesomer soup than the following:—For a gallon of soup put one and a half of split peas to soak in water the night before you make the soup. As to the stock you use, it generally depends on circumstances. A gallon or five quarts of a weak stock is good for pea soup, can be made by boiling down the smocked bone of a leg of mutton, adding a piecer or two of bacon to it. A capital stock can be got by boiling chicken bones and trimmings and mutton bones together, or three or four pennyworth of bones bought from the butcher's and allow three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar to every pound of the fruit. Put fruit and sugar into the preserving pan, and add enough water to make a sufficient syrup, but do not put in more than you want for that purpose. To every two pounds of fruit allow one lemon, which should be thinly sliced. Boil the whole until thoroughly cooked and the syrup has become thick.

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THE THEATRES.

TERRY'S.

The curtain had not been raised five minutes upon Mr. Pinner's new play bearing the title of "The Times," when it became evident that the piece was in the best and truest sense a comedy, in respect of its author's legitimate design to satirise, through the media of caustic wit and characteristic humour, the follies of current society as seen in the middle and upper sections. In view of the dramatist's using incident in its purely theatrical sense mainly as the background for a grouping of keenly contrasted individualities, a more sketch of the plot must fail to convey an adequate idea, either of the high quality or absorbing interest of the play, which, both from a scholarly and dramatic standpoint, is entitled to rank as literature. The story opens on the floridly ornate drawing-room of Mrs. Bompas, whose husband, a blanket manufacturer, is retired, not in nature, but from business. With M.P. at the end of his name, this nouveau riche with his equally vulgar but not bad-natured wife, are seen in the seventh heaven of delight at the news of the engagement of their gentle pretty daughter, Beryl, with the young Lord Longshore. But their deepest social ambition is scarcely realised when the hyssop is dropped into the sweet cup drunk at their daughter's elevation by the discovery that their son at an heir has contracted a marriage with the daughter of the low-born landlady of the cottage at which the young hopeful has lodged. In this quandary the vulgar butch-buster take counsel with the friend of the family, the Hon. Montague Trimble, who veils his natural artlessness under a frivolous tone and manner. The worldly wise advice of this curious creature is that the son's marriage should be kept strictly as a family secret until Mrs. Hooley, the low-bred mother-in-law, and his daughter, Honora, have been privately educated up to the social mark which shall enable them to pass muster in society as Mrs. and Miss Mount Trafford. Out of this man sham and subterfuge arises a series of headburning disappointments, ending in the public exposure through a society journal, of the social fraud. This discovery is brought about through the Widow Hooley avowing, under an impulse of Huberman frankness, her birth and name to a certain Irish patriot, Mr. McShane, M.P., on whom she had flopped her second-hand affections. The cup of bitterness for the parvenu pair is filled to overflowing on hearing from their high-spirited daughter, Beryl, that, shocked and shamed by the base duplicity of her parents, she has positively refused to link young Lord Longshore to a family of impostors by becoming his wife. Broken by the double downfall of the social hopes raised upon a false base, Mr. and Mrs. Bompas fall to contrasting their present misery with their past happiness when in humbler circumstances as respectable tradesfolk, and in this worthy spirit of repentance for their folly and falsehood they resolve to seek happiness in retirement. A bright gleam of sunshine enlivens their sadness in the renewal, with the consent of his aristocratic mother and father, of the chivalrous young lord's proposal to marry Beryl. The story becomes involved towards the close by a needless and disagreeable intrigue involving the young lord's father, who is only spoken of with the derision contributed to the society journal. The dialogue crackles like thorn under the pot with keen satire wit, whose cynicism would, however, find a welcome relief by an occasional stroke of the still finer wit of courtesy. The many characters of the play severally stand out clearly defined before the audience. It is a pity, perhaps, that all these individuals there are but two, the aristocrat Lurgashall and the plebeian Beryl, gentle and simple in the good old English sense, who are wholly sympathetic, though Miss Fanny Brough, with her keen dramatic instinct, goes far towards rendering Mrs. Bompas so by the fine emotional touches seen in her accomplished impersonation of the female toady to rank, whose upstart husband was portrayed with passionate vigour by Mr. Edward Terry, which, however, would be more natural were it subdued and contrasted with occasional moments of quietude and repose. The surprise of the acting came in the exquisite portrayal by Mr. H. V. Edmund of Howard, the upstart son; a more truthful impersonation of a University lad, so debauched as to be fitful in his abject meanness the modern stage has not presented. The eccentricities of the Bompas family friend, the Hon. Monty Trimble, were amusingly exploited by Mr. Elliot, and the characteristics of a typical Irish patriot of the day, in the person of Timothy McShane, M.P., found a grimly truthful delineator in Mr. Fred Thorne. Mr. W. T. Lovell and Miss Anna Hill presented a handsome and interesting pair of lovers, and Miss Alexia Leighton with Miss Harriet all acted with commendable sincerity the more Irish and less nice Mrs. Hooley and her daughter Honora. As the aristocratic mother of the young lord lover, Miss M. Talbot, by tone and presence, imparted the requisite dignity. In secondary characters Miss Helena Dacre and Miss Hatty Dene completed a thoroughly artistic cast. A running fire of laughter at the keenly polished wit and sallies of the piece came as a chorus to its dialogue, but by reason of the complication of the plot previously indicated the interest somewhat slackened at the concluding act, but not sufficiently to mar its success, acclaimed by hearty and unqualified plaudits and resounding calls alike for actors and dramatist.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA
COVENT GARDEN.

Sir Augustus Harris opened Covent Garden Theatre on October 29th for the first performance of his autumnal opera season. "Roméo et Juliette" was chosen for this occasion, and was successfully performed. Mlle. Simonnet has a charming soprano voice, which was skilfully employed, and soon established herself in favour as a Juliette of more than ordinary merit. The Don José was M. Engel, who did not shine in that part. All in other respects the opera went well.

"Carmen" was performed on the 22nd, with Madame Deschamps-John in the title part. This accomplished artist speedily won favour by her artistic use of a beautiful soprano voice, and must henceforth be regarded as a powerful attraction. Mlle. Simonnet, as Michaela, made a further advance in public favour, and sang the song in the smugglers' haunt with genuine success. The other parts were fairly well filled.

On the 24th an interesting novelty was produced, Gounod's opera, "Philemon et Baucis," which has long been popular in France, but hitherto been unheard in this country. A decision on its musical merits must be deferred until it has been repeated, but it may be said at once that it is worthy of its composer. The score contains many vocal portions of unquestionable merit; amongst them the couplet, "Au bruit des louris marteaux," which has been often sung by Mr. Santley at concerts. Equally excellent is the soprano air "Ah! si le redevenais belle!" and the bass air "Il a perdu ma trace," both

sung exquisitely by Mlle. Simonnet. In the last-named solo she sang florid passages extending to D in all with uttering intonation, and so delighted her audience that they prolonged their applause until she repeated her difficult task. M. Engel (Philémon), Bouvet (Jupiter), and Lorrain (Vulcan), did their work well, and M. Jolin conducted ably.

COMEDY.

The new farcical comedy, finally christened after several changes of title "Godpapa," brought out by Mr. Charles Hawtrey at his theatre on the 22nd October, would appear to have its tap-root "Les Surprises du Divorce," familiarised to British playgoers as "Mama." For in the first act, which is by far and away the best of the three serving to develop the plot, the ludicrous imbroglio is unfolded of a frisky young bachelor taking a certain lively little lady, whom he has never introduced to his family, to a matrimonial agency office for the purpose of obtaining a husband for her, a husband in order that he may himself be left free to take a wife. To the same bureau, as luck will have it, comes, intent upon a second matrimonial innings, the surviving parent of the fair demoiselle, to whom the frisky bachelor is legitimately engaged. The widower meeting the late lady friend of this young gentleman, is smitten by her artfully artless ways, that he at once asks the charmer to repair his loss, contumeliously speaking, and is accepted. As a consequence, at the close of the act the droll chaffing is presented of the bachelor's immorality being on the eve of becoming his mother-in-law. What follows through the second act, though rendered diverting by the skill of the performers through the keenly-shifting of the characters played by them, leads to no ludicrous result, culminating in the projected matrimonial relations being set aside by the bachelor's female friend finally pairing off with somebody else that her late lover's father-in-law elect. Despite the disappointment of this coup manqué, the fun of the piece continued, though at a slackening pace, to the end. Miss Little Venne, as the resigned lady—or rather the lady resigned—acted with the same keen sense of humour displayed by this sparkling comedienne in so many parts similar in kind but better in quality. For, truth to tell, the clever little lady after the opening act found few opportunities for the display of her quips and cranks and wretched smiles at their best. Mr. Charles Hawtrey, as the frisky bachelor, was better off, his part being studded throughout with smart sayings, and to him also fell the most amusing situations of the plot. As the reduced lady of quality, who takes to professional match-making for a living, Miss Vane Featherstone gave keenly satirical expression to the character in a spirit of comedy, broad in effect and refined in quality. Mr. Brookfield, as "the champion idiot" of an elderly amorous father-in-law elect, exemplified by his humorous individuality the truth of the proverb, "There is no fool like an old fool." In the rôle of the aristocratic keeper of the matrimonial bureau, Miss Annie Irish gave the requisite distinction of tone and manner. Other parts completing a good all-round cast were played by Messrs. James Nelson, W. F. Hawtrey, and W. Wyes; and the Misses V. Armbruster, H. Lambert, E. Williams, S. Maris, and A. Griffith. Nothing but satisfaction found expression at the close of the piece, when, after a call for the authors, Messrs. F. C. Philips and C. Brookfield, had been duly acknowledged, Mr. Charles Hawtrey was summoned for special congratulations on his return to his own stage after his prolonged illness.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

On Oct. 22nd "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was produced at the handsome Shaftesbury Theatre with considerable success. The principal tenor part was taken by M. Chenelli, whose voice was too weak for the theatre, and was not in other respects an attractive Almaviva. Rosina was charmingly represented by Mlle. Garano, a young soprano, whose naturally voice has been well cultivated. She not only sung delightfully, but acted admirably, and Vernon adds greatly to the strength of Senior Lago's company. M. Ciampi Buti and Rossi, and Mlle. Biancoli gave valuable aid, and the familiar strains of Rossini were heartily welcomed.

Mascagni's operetta, "Cavalleria Rusticana," with which Senior Lago's season opened on the 19th of October, and on the following Wednesday and Friday, is one of the most charming works of modern time, and likely to prove as popular as "Carmen." The plot is simple, but deeply interesting and the music is delightfully fresh and melodious, and splendidly orchestrated. The heroine, Santuzza, is impersonated in an admirably manner by Mlle. Musiani. M. Vignas is her lover, Turridi. Both artists are singers of a high rank, and command attention from the moment they appear on the stage until the conclusion of the operetta. The other parts are well filled, and the ensemble is perfect. "Ernani" was produced on October 22nd with great success, the heroine being represented by Mme. Giulia Valda, whose fine voice was in perfect order, and was delightfully employed in "Ernani involonti," and other portions of the score. M. Blanchard was successful as Carlo V., and M. Rossi was an effective Silva. Signor Arditi has conducted on four nights last week, and on the other nights was relieved by M. Bimboni.

PARKHURST.

Mr. Driver and Perfect's theatre at Holloway is for the time being under the direction of Mr. G. B. Phillips, who produced here on Monday last Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's drama, "The Harbour Lights." The smoothness and efficiency with which the piece was played on Monday was, in every respect, creditable to those engaged in the interpretation of this delightful story of the sea; and also to those who were responsible for the mounting and staging the well-contrived scene-changes being especially commendable. The David Kingsley of Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, was excellent, inasmuch as the typical open-heartedness of the English sailor was always apparent in his action; while the fiancé of this nautical hero found an excellent exponent in Miss Muriel Wyford. Mr. Hugh Molonye is the Frank Moreland; Mr. Herbert Goddard, the de-signer; Nicholas Moreland; Mr. Talbot Fell, Mark Helston; and Mr. F. Llewellyn the good-natured Capt. in Nelson; whilst others of the characters are admirably portrayed by Messrs. A. Pearce, A. Leyshon, F. Walford, M. Morton, A. Talbot; Messrs. B. M. de Soles, J. St. Ange, K. K. Arney, Letts, and Carroll. Miss Marion Devilin's Lina Nelson was an excellent impersonation, and the humour of the production was imparted by Mr. Mark Melford's drama, "Flying from Justice," will be revived at two East-end theatres on Monday, viz., the Pavilion and Britannia. In the Pavilion production the part of Haldane Gully will be played by Mr. J. H. Clydesdale and that of Winnie Maud Elmore. For the Britannia revival Mr. Percy Lindon has been specially engaged for the part of Gully, having made some success in that rôle on tour. On Thursday and Saturday the Britannia will be devoted to the worship of Guy Fawkes. The drama of that name will be revived and the entertainment will conclude with the burning of a guy and fireworks.—Mr. Paul Morris' drama, "Round the Ring" will be played at the Surrey next week.—Next week's attractions at the Stratford theatre will be the drama "In the Ranks," and that of the Lyric, Hammersmith, "It's Never Too Late to Mend."—The late Dion Boucicault's four-act drama "The Strike"

was successfully established between Mount Pleasant and Devonport, the breaker fort in Plymouth Sound, and Fort Picklecombe, on the western shore of the harbour. The work has been carried out under great difficulties owing to the bad weather, a large pinnace having been dashed upon the rocks and badly damaged.

will be revived at the Standard on Monday. The "Electric Leap" item of the Aquarium entertainment was not forthcoming on Saturday evening last, and we believe it has been withdrawn.—The Thursday popular concert at the Royal Victoria Hall are now in full swing, and Miss Con's has the gratification of knowing that her efforts on behalf of music lovers are appreciated. On Thursday last the ballad concert was well attended, and some first-class vocalists were heard, including Messrs. Watkin Mills, J. Bartlett, F. B. Hardwick, H. James, J. H. Mauder; Mesdames E. Rees, M. Gwynne, E. Lamb, M. Eissler, and others.

MARYLENE.

The late Mr. Dion Boucicault's version of "The Relief of Lucknow" was revived at the Marylebone Theatre, with Mrs. Henry Gascoigne in the part of Jessie Brown, in which she acquitted herself with her usual ability and vivacity. Miss L. Murray gave a pathetic interpretation of the part of Alice Campbell. In the absence of Mr. Gascoigne, through indisposition, the part of Handal McGregor was assumed by Mr. J. Henderson, and a very spirited rendering he gave of it. The same praise is due to Mr. E. S. Scarfe, who enacted the part of Randal's brother, Georgie; to Mr. H. Maxwell, as the combative chaplain of the regiment; to Mr. W. Bailey and Mr. R. N. Stone, as the Scotch private and Irish corporal; Mr. J. F. Powell and Mr. C. A. Morgan were competent in the parts of Nana Sahib and Achmet respectively; while the minor characters were creditably played by Miss M. Henry, Miss M. Thorne, and other members of the company. The drama is well put on the stage, and the revival was in every way a success, as the numerous audience assembled testified.

ROYAL HOLBORN.

The feature of the present programme of entertainment at the Royal is the spectacular military sketch, "Our Lad in Edd." This, with its incidental songs and pantomimes, is tolerably familiar to music-hall habitués, who have a great affection for this small piece provided by the artist. Despite the disappointment of this coup manqué, the fun of the piece continued, though at a slackening pace, to the end. Miss Little Venne, as the resigned lady—or rather the lady resigned—acted with the same keen sense of humour displayed by this sparkling comedienne in so many parts similar in kind but better in quality. For, truth to tell, the clever little lady after the opening act found few opportunities for the display of her quips and cranks and wretched smiles at their best. Mr. Charles Hawtrey, as the frisky bachelor, was better off, his part being studded throughout with smart sayings, and to him also fell the most amusing situations of the plot. As the reduced lady of quality, who takes to professional match-making for a living, Miss Vane Featherstone gave keenly satirical expression to the character in a spirit of comedy, broad in effect and refined in quality. Mr. Brookfield, as "the champion idiot" of an elderly amorous father-in-law elect, exemplified by his humorous individuality the truth of the proverb, "There is no fool like an old fool."

In the rôle of the aristocratic keeper of the matrimonial bureau, Miss Annie Irish gave the requisite distinction of tone and manner.

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cast were played by Messrs. James Nelson, W. F. Hawtrey, and W. Wyes; and the Misses V. Armbruster, H. Lambert, E. Williams, S. Maris, and A. Griffith. Nothing but satisfaction found expression at the close of the piece, when, after a call for the authors, Messrs. F. C. Philips and C. Brookfield, had been duly acknowledged, Mr. Charles Hawtrey was summoned for special congratulations on his return to his own stage after his prolonged illness.

With sound discretion, Mrs. John Wood has resolved to withdraw "Pamela's Prodigy" at once, without discrediting the theatre rendered so popular under her management by continuing a performance which is not an entertainment. By the time these lines go to press for our Sunday edition the Court will be closed, and remain so for a brief time till a fresh and more attractive play can be prepared. It is rumoured that this piece is likely to be an adaptation by Mr. Frederic Horner.—The first dress rehearsal of "The Crusaders" took place at the Avenue last Tuesday, with a view to its production on Monday next. —"The Prince and the Pauper" is rapidly coming to an end at the Vaudeville, and so is "Thérèse Raquin" at the Royalty. Neither play has proved attractive enough to warrant its continuance on the stage.

Miss Maillib sent to call the prisoner, when she found she had gone downstairs in her night-dress. In reply to a question, she said she had been down for some water to drink, but at the same time there was plenty of water in her bed-room. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Blyth awoke something burning, and the bed-room became filled with smoke. She sent the prisoner downstairs to see if everything was safe, and on her return she reported that there was nothing the matter.

Mrs. Blyth then went downstairs, and found the kitchen full of smoke. The window curtains and pole had been pulled down, and were blackened and scorched.

Near the window a newspaper had been burned, and there were a number of pieces of split wood, which had been dipped in paraffin oil, on the carpet. A large quantity of paraffin had been poured on the carpet in different places, and paraffin had also been poured on the stairs. A hole, three feet by two, was burned in the carpet, and other things were damaged. The fire was extinguished by Mrs. Blyth. When questioned, the prisoner denied committing the act.

P. S. Cresswell, who took her into custody,

and that the prisoner's nostrils were blackened, and the water she had washed in was very black.—Prisoner called no witness, and had nothing to say in answer to the charge.—The magistrates committed her for trial, and she was removed in custody to Chelmsford Prison.

At the Witham (Essex) Petty Sessions, May Bacon, 15, was charged with setting fire to the dwelling house of her master, Mr. John Blyth, just farmer, while he and his wife and three children were in the house, at Tollthunk Knights on October 20th.—The evidence showed that on the morning preceding the fire Mrs. Blyth went to call the prisoner, when she found she had gone downstairs in her night-dress. In reply to a question, she said she had been down for some water to drink, but at the same time there was plenty of water in her bed-room. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Blyth awoke something burning, and the bed-room became filled with smoke. She sent the prisoner downstairs to see if everything was safe, and on her return she reported that there was nothing the matter.

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and that the prisoner's nostrils were blackened, and the water she had washed in was very black.—Prisoner called no witness, and had nothing to say in answer to the charge.—The magistrates committed her for trial, and she was removed in custody to Chelmsford Prison.

At the Guildhall Police Court, Mr. Lawrence Woodbine Croft, 41, of No. 31, Lombard-street, described as a financial agent, and Mr. Hugh Macpherson, 43, who refused his address, a commercial traveller, were charged on warrants before Mr. Alderman Dimond with being concerned together in forging and uttering certain shares in the Simmer and Jack Gold Mining Company (Limited). Mr. St. John Wontner prosecuted; Mr. Ridley defended Croft.

Mr. Wontner, in the course of his opening statement, stated that the Simmer and Jack gold mines were situated at Johannesburg, where there were offices. The company's offices and agents in London were the same as those of Croft, and Croft's clerks had access to the books of the company. When the London returns were sent to Johannesburg it was discovered that in regard to some shares there were two certificates relating to the same number. Mr. Gilchrist, one of the directors, came to London, and it was found that about 1,000 certificates had been duplicated, showing that the public had been defrauded to the extent of £25,000; for, while the nominal value of the shares was £1 each, the actual value was £5.—Det.-insp. Taylor stated that he arrested Croft, who said, "My clerks robbed me. You don't suppose I should have been such a fool as to do this for such a sum?" I have twenty companies in my office." Macpherson surrendered in court.

On the court resuming after luncheon, the accused were again placed in the dock, and Macpherson said in a loud tone, "Mr. Croft is not guilty at all." Some other formal evidence having been given, the case was adjourned.—The alderman said he would accept bail for Croft in two sureties of £1,000. He refused bail in the case of Macpherson.

The exhibition of the epicure stove by the Poore-Chevy Cooking Range Company at their Cheapside premises on Wednesday brought together a large number of culinary experts, among whom were many ladies. The invention, which claims to be the first of the kind submitted to the public, cooks with pure hot air, and the small consumption of fuel required makes more food available.

COPULGENCY.

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

The Duke of Cambridge witnessed the performance of "Joan of Arc" at the Gailey Theatre.

The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Leage, the late vicar of Lewisham, was ordained Bishop of Lichfield.

At the County Petty Sessions at Guildford, James Blake, fishmonger, was fined the full sum of £5 for cruelty to a horse by starving it.

At Buckingham, William Varney was remanded on a charge of breaking into the dwelling of Mr. John Gough. When the prisoner was searched a plaster of Paris mould for sixpences was found upon him, and at his lodgings other appliances for making counterfeit coins were found.

A boy named William Cook, 8 years of age, died at Seaford Harbour after a few hours illness. It is stated that the deceased had, previous to his illness, eaten some coloured sweets out of a packet. The boy's sister is also ill, but another boy who partook of the sweets has not been affected.

The Cumberland bellringers from London, by permission of the dean and canons of St. George's, Windsor, rang on the bells of the Curfew Tower 5,000 changes, which occupied just three and a half hours, which fact, it is stated, had not been accomplished since the year 1787.

In the presence of a large and distinguished company, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter laid a memorial stone in the domestic chapel at the Bishop of Wakefield's house, now in course of erection in that city, at a cost of £10,000. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the Bishop of Ripon delivered an address, and the Bishop of Wakefield gave a description of the house.

At the invitation of the Earl of Dudley, the Cavendish Harriers—of which he is president—held a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Harry Morley, the chairman, in proposing the toast of the president, attributed the great success of the Cavendish Harriers in past years to the kindness and interest which the noble Lord had bestowed upon them.

A jeweller's shop in Nottingham, occupied by Mr. Fowler, was broken into under daring circumstances. Burglars surmounted an iron gateway at the entrance, and, by smashing a side window, secured access to the establishment. Watches, rings, and brooches, to the value of about £300, were stolen. The owner slept on the premises, but no noise was heard to arouse suspicion.

A sensation was caused in Southampton by the apprehension of a well-known scoundrel on a charge of keeping his house for the purposes of gaming. The police kept the matter so quiet that they were able to take possession of the premises without the least resistance, and also to seize a large number of betting books and over £200 in cash. Subsequently they arrested four persons in connection with the case, but during the evening they were all liberated on bail.

The body of the late Colonel Scotland was buried at Ecclesfield with military honours, the Cheshire Yeomanry and the Cheshire Regiment being largely represented.

Among the present were the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Countess Grosvenor, Ladies Constance and Lettice Grosvenor, Lord Chesham, General Noel Young, Colonels Broadbent, Gore, and Hammerley, the Hon. Cecil Parker, and Lord and Lady Duley.

An inquest was held at Windsor respecting the death of a woman, aged 23, named Annie Simpson, a domestic servant formerly in service at Kingston and Surbiton. Evidence was given of an alleged illegal operation performed upon her by a midwife named Dorothy Davis. The woman died on the 1st of October. Dr. Samuel Wyborn, of Windsor, gave evidence to the effect that abortion had been procured by unlawful means, and death was, he alleged, the result. A verdict of wilful murder against Davis was returned, and she was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the most interesting engagements of the Volunteer programme on October 24th were the fights between the Honourable Artillery Company on the one hand, and London Scottish, the 1st, and between the 2nd Middlesex R.V. and the 17th Middlesex R.V. There were besides minor events for the Finsbury Rifles and the Cyclists Corps. In the afternoon a funeral took place at Finchley Cemetery of an old and esteemed non-commissioned officer, Quarter-master-surgeon Long, of the 2nd London Rifles, who had been a member of the regiment for twenty-five years, and was held in high esteem by all ranks. The funeral cortège, which consisted of a firing party, the brass band of the regiment, a gun carriage fully horned conveying the corpse, the coffin being covered with the union Jack, and a detachment of the rank and file, left the residence of the deceased at 2 o'clock, and to the church of the Dove, March in "S'nt" proceeded on its way to Finchley, where it arrived about half-past 4. At the conclusion of the service the usual volleys were fired over the grave.

LONDON SCOTTISH AND H.A.C.

The 17th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles assembled at Euston-street barracks in the afternoon under the command of Major-General Scott, accompanied by train to Stanmore for the purpose of carrying out some night operations in conjunction with the Honourable Artillery Company. The latter regiment having paraded at the Armoury House, Finsbury, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Jones, marched to Broad-street barracks, where they were received by General Scott. The general idea of the operations was that an army corps, designated the northern force, and represented by the Honourable Artillery Company, was advancing on London, and the southern force, represented by the London Scottish, covered Edgware. At the conclusion of the operations both regiments returned to London by train.

17TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX.

The 17th (North) Middlesex assembled at King's Cross terminus at 4.45, under the command of Colonel W. J. Brown, his other mounted officer being Major Roche, and proceeded by train to Barnet with the object of attacking and taking possession of the town, but they found themselves slightly defending Barnet, represented by the 3rd Middlesex Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Henzell, the latter corps having assembled in strong force at Totteridge at 5 o'clock. The operations lasted a considerable time, and were carried out with much energy on both sides.

21ST MIDDLESEX.

The 21st Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles assembled at the headquarters in Canonbury in the afternoon under the command of Major Byrne, and was assisted by Major Gallie and Captain and Acting-adjudant Potter. The battalion proceeded by a special train to Barnet and marched back to Highgate. There was an excellent master of all ranks.

The marriage rate again shows a decline. In the three months ending June 30th only 105,000 persons in England and Wales entered the holy bonds of wedlock. This number gives the annual rate of 14·5 per 1,000 of the population, which is the lowest recorded since 1883 for the second quarter of the year.

The Chinaman continues to find his way into the United States in spite of prohibitive legislation. If the United States detective agents to be credited, they have just discovered a system of wholesale smuggling of Chinamen into the States from Winnipeg, by way of Grand Forks. The unwelcome immigrants are smuggled in on carts, the entire journey costing about £20 ahead. This sum is divided among the parties who are concerned in the transport.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED IN BLACKFRIARS.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

At the Southwark Police Court, a woman who stated that her name was Eliza, both Mary Maud Trevor, was charged on remand with stealing a diamond ring, a diamond bracelet, and a gold brooch, valued at £50, the property of Alice Younger, the wife of a clerk.—The prosecutor, a fashionably dressed woman, deposed that on October last, she met the accused near Charing Cross, and together they visited a number of public-houses. Finding that she had become tipsy, the woman for drink, she asked the prosecutor to call a cab. After getting into the cab witness remained no longer until she found herself sitting in a chair in a room occupied by the prisoner in Stamford-street, Blackfriars. It was then about 6 p.m., and whilst the accused had left the room to fetch a soda and brandy for her, witness missed a diamond ring that was on her finger and a diamond bracelet from her wrist. When the prisoner returned witness accused her of having taken them. This the accused denied. Witness then discovered that her purse, which contained £2 5s., had also been taken; but when she spoke to the prisoner about it the latter said that witness had given her the money for taking care of her, paying the cab fare, and letting her sleep in her room.—Prisoner: It is not true. You spent the £2 5s. treating a gentleman at the Alhambra, and you gave me one of your rings to pawn to make up the money. Didn't I pawn one of them for you?—Prosecutrix: I did pawn a ring, but it is untrue. I was at the Alhambra.—Prisoner: When you first met me what did you tell me? ONLY THOSE MONTREUX MARRIED.

Mr. BALFOUR AT ACCRINGTON

Mr. Balfour visited Accrington on October 24th for the purpose of formally opening the Central Conservative Club, and unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. Bullock. After inspecting the building, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to the Princess Theatre, where there was a crowded audience. The chair was taken by the mayor (Mr. E. Butter). Amongst others on the stage were Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., Mr. Wyndham, M.P., Mr. Coddington, M.P., Mr. W. H. Horaby, M.P., Mr. Hermon-Hodge, M.P., and Mr. H. H. Wainwright. Upon entering, Mr. Balfour was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.—The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, addressed welcome to the First Lord of the Treasury who were presented on behalf of the members of the Central Conservative Club and the local branch of the Primrose League.

Mr. Balfour, on rising to reply, was again received with loud cheers. He said that was not the first time he had addressed an Accrington audience, and he hoped it would not be the last. (Cheers.) He recollects that at the very earliest movement of their political life as a separate constituency, when, as it were, they had only just been born into the world of politics, he had the pleasure and the honour of addressing them on behalf of his friend, Mr. Hermon Hodge, and recommending them to give him their support at the forthcoming election. The issue of that meeting was one of which they might all be proud. It started the Conservative party upon a career of victory in that part of the country which he hoped would never be traversed by even a shadow of ill success (hear, hear); and as he fully believed now, even greater issues had been raised before the constituency than any that were before them in 1885. Now that they had seen what good work their Conservative and Unionist members had been able to do in preserving the unity of the empire, they would return him with an even increasing majority whenever they called upon again to record their political opinions at the poll. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Balfour) believed that he had come to the Accrington people for the purpose of formally declaring their Conservative club open. (Cheers.) He was to have paid them a visit last year. Circumstances, however, prevented it, and it had been delayed. Therefore he was glad that even now, some twelve or more months after the period when he was first invited to take part in the ceremony of declaring open what he believed to be the finest Conservative club in the kingdom, he had had an opportunity of seeing that club finished. He regretted to say that in addition to that duty, a more melancholy function was imposed upon him. He had to unveil the picture of a man whom, though he never knew him, was familiar to every person who heard him—a great personage in that part of the country—a great benefactor to the industries of Accrington—(hear, hear)—a man above all, who employed the great wealth and the great opportunities with which he was endowed in supplying, without stint, the great cause which they were all met there to further. (Cheers.)

THE GLADSTONIAN PROGRAMME.

Apparently when that was done with, they had got a very large number of other questions—dissestisement, "one man, one vote"—he would not go through the list, but all measures which would not improve the lot of a single human being who called himself a British subject—(cheers)—measures which would not stimulate industry, measures which would not promote the individual freedom which was the basis of all political prosperity and commercial greatness. Those measures were of a very different kind. They were devised and were intended for platform use, and for platform use alone, being that which assembled on Saturday the 3rd of October, which reached 22,853.

The absolutely largest assemblies were those of the bank holidays of Whit Monday (50,793) and August (43,057) contrasted with the Whit Monday gathering at the Military Exhibition of 21,400. The contrast in the grand totals of the two exhibitions is still more remarkable, the figures being for the Military 923,761, and for the Naval 2,351,683.

Some interesting particulars have been given by Sir George Chubb, chairman of the finance committee, and the excellent press secretary, Mr. Harris, with regard to the destination of the very handsome surplus which will remain after all those great efforts were made. (Cheers.)

THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT.

He should be sorry to make anything in the shape of a personal boast—it was not his way, nor did he propose to do it; in truth, he was not thinking at that moment of any department which had been under his special control; he was thinking rather of a department compared with which even Ireland—an island in insignificance—he meant the department of foreign affairs. (Cheers.) He was talking of the management of our own finances, of our Navy, of our Army, and those domestic interests which were entrusted to the Home Office, and to the Local Government Board. In this great circle of our administrative duties he thought they would find that not one department had failed to signalise the tenure of office by the Conservative Government, not merely by wise, sober, and useful legislation, but by an administration which for boldness, for firmness, or caution, and for success might compare with the administration of any Government of which history made mention. (Loud cheers.)

Stepping backwards on the stage, the right hon. gentleman tore off the veil which hid the portrait of Mr. Bullock, and displayed to the assembled a likeness which all recognised as a faithful work of art. He then said he had great pleasure in declaring that the Conservative Club was now formally opened. (Loud cheers.)

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A vote of thanks was afterwards passed to the First Lord of the Treasury for his visit and address, and this he briefly acknowledged. A vote of confidence in the Government was also agreed to, and to this Baron Henry de Worms responded. Mr. Balfour left Accrington before the meeting was ended.

CURIOUS AFFILIATION CASE.

Joseph Willing, 29, a commercial traveller, in the employ of Messrs. Silber and Fleming, of Wood-street, City, and living at Midway Park, was summoned on October 23 to appear at the Central Criminal Court to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father of the illegitimate female child of Emma Quantrell, a single woman, of Sylvester-road, Liverpool, aged 25, who was at one time employed in the chinaman's department of a tea house.

The complainant, a well-dressed young woman, aged 25, who was at one time employed in the chinaman's department of a tea house.

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The People.

OFFICES: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE
GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS,
WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE
PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE
CALLED 'THE PEOPLE'."—*Frost of Wake-*
Hall, chap. 19.

SMASHED.

We hope that Mr. GUTTERIDGE and his following in the Strand Division are satisfied with the result of last Tuesday's poll. By their own accounts, as expressed in their journalistic organs, they are, but it is not difficult to detect the disappointment and despondency which underlie the semblance of satisfaction. Their consolation, such as it is, consists in the fact that the Conservatives polled somewhat fewer votes than they did in 1886. Now, considering that Mr. FREDERICK SMITH was personally unknown to the great mass of the electors that his return was a dead certainty, that there have been very numerous removals since the last election, and, finally, that the weather on Tuesday was decidedly bad, the real wonder is that the Conservative poll was not a great deal smaller than it was. Anyhow, our opponents have suffered a crushing defeat, and one of which they cannot but feel the significance. For why was Mr. GUTTERIDGE put up, with the full consent of the authorities of the party, to fight a battle which everybody, except a few foolish people outside London, knew to be absolutely hopeless? The answer is clear. Our opponents desired to test the rise of the "flowing tide," to see what progress has been made in the attempt to "capture London." We entirely sympathise with the Gladstonite eagerness to investigate that question. There can be no doubt that if any arguments could be produced which would pervert the intelligent constituencies of the metropolis to a belief in Home Rule and the Newcastle programme, the rest of the country might be relied upon to follow suit. But the result of last Tuesday's soundings will scarcely tempt our opponents to take any more just yet. If they can do no better in other metropolitan divisions than they have done in the Strand, the capture of London must be exceedingly far off indeed. And so it will remain if Unionists in other districts only do their best to imitate the splendid support given by the son of its lamented late member.



WATERLOO HERO.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-colonel William Hewett, the last of the British officers surviving the battle of Waterloo, at his residence in East Park-terrace, Southampton. The gallant officer had been in declining health for several weeks, his daughter being assiduous in her personal care of him to the last. He was a son of General Sir George Hewett, a former commander-in-chief in India, was born on July 2nd, 1795, and was therefore in his 97th year. It was only in recent times, owing to the gradual thinning of the ranks of Waterloo veterans calling particular attention to those who remained, that it became generally known that there was one THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HEWETT living at Southampton. He served at Waterloo as junior captain of the 3rd Battalion 14th Foot, purchased an unattached majority in 1825, joined the Rifle Brigade in 1838, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1852, on his retirement from active service. A question arose, after the death of General George Whichcote, as to how many survivors of the great battle remained, and it was then ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt that Colonel Hewett was the only one. In June, 1815, he was already a captain, and the late Earl of Albemarle served under him as a subaltern. He also took part in Sir James Saumarez's Baltic expedition, and was with the British force which suffered so severely in its retreat through the Netherlands across the frozen Scheldt. Until very lately Colonel Hewett's memory was perfect, and he retained a vivid recollection of the events in which he had taken part; but during the past month his strength suddenly failed, and he passed away on Monday night. He married, in 1828, Sarah, daughter of the late General Sir James Duff, of Funtington House, Sussex, where the centenarian admiral, Sir Provo Wallis, now resides.

DARING BURGLARY.

A daring burglary is reported to have been committed at the residence of Mr. Edwards, chemist, of the Borough. An entrance was effected through the drawing-room window, the burglar having had to first climb on to the projecting roof of the shop. A pane of glass which had been taken out near the window catch had been plastered over with treads and brown paper in order to deaden the sound. Fortunately all money and silver were locked up in a top bed-room, but the burglar ransacked the lower rooms and carried off a number of articles, including a large oil lamp, the contents of which they first emptied on to the drawing-room carpet.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. PERCYMAN.

At the Old Bailey, Charles Wilbraham Perryn surrendered to his bail to answer a charge for that he, having been entrusted, as agent, with twenty-two shares in the Royal Brontford Brewery Company, with a certain direction to apply the shares for a certain purpose, in violation of good faith did convert the same to his own use. Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Forrest Fulton defended. Mr. Poland, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Atkins, in opening the case said the defendant was the proprietor of the *Financial Observer and Witness Herald*, with which was connected a stock and share department. Certain inducements were held out to subscribers by the paper to draw through the department in their share transactions. This advertisement was made by a barman named Samuel Baker, who resided with his father at the Union Hotel, Plaistow Common, Barnet, and after some correspondence he forwarded to defendant the shares for £20 each. At the end of August or beginning of September the shares were sold—fifteen of them at £20 each, and the remainder at £10 each. Defendant received the cash for the shares, but the prosecutor could not obtain it from him. He then took out a summons against the defendant, who wrote expressing his surprise, and stated that he (the prosecutor) had not informed him to whom he should pay the money. Afterwards the defendant paid the £200, the value of the shares at £20 each, to the solicitors for the prosecution. Agent, however, he (Mr. Poland) submitted that the defendant should have accounted for the whole of the money he received. Mr. Cock said upon the facts of the case he was prepared with evidence that the defendant had not been guilty of any offence under the statute. Upon the question of law, as to shares being a valuable security for the payment of money, it was also stated that the defendant dealt as principal and not as agent. 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SHOCKING WIFE MURDER AT HACKNEY.

At the Worshipful Police Court, Frederick Augustus Harvey, 31 years of age, described as a French polisher, living at 24, St. John's-terrace, Hackney-road, was brought up in custody of Insp. Leonard, G Division, charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Hardy, by stabbing her in the breast with a pocket-knife. The prisoner was represented by Mr. Morris (Abbott and Co.), solicitor.—The inspector in charge of the case said the prisoner was charged on the police-sheet with feloniously cutting and wounding his wife, she, at the time he was taken into custody (shortly after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning), being alive. He (the inspector) had, however, received formal information from the officials of the workhouse infirmary at Shoreditch, to which place the injured woman was removed, that she died there at 3.25 on Sunday afternoon. The prisoner was therefore now charged with murder. A witness was present to whom the prisoner admitted that he had inflicted the wound, and the woman had, when being attended by the divisional surgeon (Mr. Oliver) made a statement that her husband had threatened her with a knife as she lay in bed, but had not struck her. She left their bed-room determined to pass the night with her children. He followed her into the little room where they slept and stabbed her there. The prisoner, when formally charged at the station, said, "I never did it wilfully; she would have blamed me with the poker if I had not defended myself."—Anthony Hester said he lived at 24, St. John's-terrace. At 12.20 on the night of October 24th, when at supper with his wife in the kitchen, he heard a disturbance in the prisoner's room. He had not known if the prisoner was in then, having himself only been in twenty minutes. Witness heard the woman scream, and he ran out of the kitchen, upstairs, to the passage. The prisoner met him at the foot of the stairs leading from the upper part of the house, and said, "Mr. Hester, I will give myself in your charge. I've stabbed her." Witness ran upstairs and saw the wife standing at the door of her room in her chemise, down the front of which blood was pouring. Witness's wife attended to her, and got her into the room, whilst witness took care of the prisoner and sent for a policeman and a surgeon. She was removed from the house on Sunday morning, and witness afterwards heard of her death.—The notification of the woman's death was produced, and Mr. Rose said that on that evidence he would remand the prisoner for eight days.—The prisoner made no remark whilst in the dock, and was then removed.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Dr. R. Macdonald, M.P., opened an inquiry at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, on Thursday, regarding the death of the woman Harvey.—Thomas Warren, of 16, Grafton-place, Euston-road, identified the deceased as his sister. He last saw her alive on Monday week, when she asked him to lend her £5, to pay her husband's fine, he having been locked up for being drunk. He did not give it to her, and she went away.—Other witnesses, describing the occurrence, said that early in the evening Harvey and his wife quarrelled, and he went out without having anything to eat, his wife having prepared nothing for him. He returned later in the evening and went to his wife's room. A disturbance was heard, and shortly afterwards the woman was found to have been stabbed. She died soon afterwards.—The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the husband.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF A DYING CHILD.

Dr. Macdonald, coroner for North-east London, held an inquest at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, respecting the death of Mary Jane Church, aged 13, the daughter of a chair-maker, residing at 12, Alcester Buildings, Shoreditch.—John Church, the father, stated that he was a widower. The deceased had been an in-patient of a hospital, suffering from heart disease, but four weeks ago she was sent home as incurable. He could not afford to pay any one to look after the deceased; but he did not think she was "so bad." She used to cook her own food when she was well enough to do so. On October 21st, while the deceased lay in bed, the witness and one of his sons had a quarrel, and that greatly excited her. He had only the deceased and her younger brother to keep.—The evidence of two neighbours was to the effect that between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of October 21st the deceased was sitting on a chair foaming at the mouth. She said that she had been frightened by her father and brother fighting. She was in

A VERY DIRTY STATE, being too ill to wash herself or change her clothing. The deceased said that her brother was very unkind to her, and he struck her a blow before she went to the hospital.—Nathaniel Church, the brother spoken of, denied that he ever struck the deceased at any time.—Dr. Arthur Hutchings stated that he was called to the deceased, and found her in a dying condition. She asked him for food, but he thought she was delirious then. He was informed that the neighbour had had no food except what the neighbours gave her, and that she had been greatly neglected. She was very dirty and insufficiently clothed. Suffering, as she was with heart disease and dropsey, it would be impossible for her to look after herself or cook her food. She had not been properly cared for, and death had been hastened by neglect. The post mortem examination showed that the cause of death was heart disease and dropsey. It also showed that the child had not had sufficient nourishment.—The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease and dropsey, and added that they considered the father's treatment of the girl very cruel, monstrous, and brutal, and requested the coroner to censure him.—The coroner told him that he might consider himself lucky that he was not sent for trial for manslaughter.

TURF SCANDALS IN AUSTRIA.

The directors of the Austro-Hungarian Jockey Club have met in Vienna to discuss the racing frauds which have lately been discovered and in which several jockeys are implicated. It has been ascertained that during the whole racing season the jockeys in question have kept up communication with a number of persons in Vienna and Berlin, whose names are known, to whom they telegraphed tips based upon arrangements made among themselves. Two jockeys have had their licenses taken away for all races in Austria and Hungary. This punishment also excludes them from taking any part in races in Germany, England, or France, as a few days ago an arrangement to this effect was made between the Jockey Clubs of Austria, France, England, and Germany. Other jockeys were reprimanded. The riding of one of the jockeys had given cause for distrust some time before. The judges in the affair were Prince Franz Auerberth, Prince Alfred Montenovo, Prince Paul Esterhazy, Count Elemer Batthyani, Baron Ueckritz, and Count Tassilo Festetics. The private persons implicated are five in Vienna and seven in Budapest. They will all be refused admittance to the races. Among those in Vienna are a doctor of medicine and a horse-dealer.

There died at Liverpool, on Tuesday, at the age of 82, Mr. William Santley, father of the eminent baritone, Mr. Charles Santley. The deceased spent practically his whole life in Liverpool, where he was a well-known and respected teacher of pianoforte playing and singing.

THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT.

In accordance with ancient custom the Lord Chancellor received the Lord Mayor-elect and sheriffs of London at the House of the Queen's consent to his election. The Lord Mayor-elect, Mr. Alderman David Evans, drove from the Mansion House in state, accompanied by the sheriffs and the officials of the corporation. A procession was formed and walked to the Prince's Chamber, where they awaited the entry of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Halsbury, in his gold lace robes and full-bottomed wig, and attended by a retinue of officials, entered the chamber shortly after half-past 11, and bowed to the Lord Mayor-elect, the recorder, and the officials. The ceremony of formal introduction was performed by the recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, who, addressing the Lord Chancellor, said he had the honour of introducing Alderman Evans, who had been returned by the liverymen of London, and chosen by the Court of Aldermen to be Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. He was the first native of the principality of Wales who had occupied the civic chair for nearly a century. The Lord Mayor-elect had attained to this high municipal dignity at an earlier period in his public career and at an earlier age than had been usual with his predecessors, but he was not, nevertheless, without such experience and attainments as amply qualified him for the arduous duties of chief magistrate of the City of London. Deprived in early life of the counsel and care of a father, his friends obtained for him, at the age of 18, the post of representative in France of the great commercial house founded and continued by his uncle; and so efficiently did he manage the business he undertook, that immediately he attained his majority he was admitted a member of the firm of that large establishment. He has been for some years a director, a revolver belonging to a sub-lieutenant, a gold watch belonging to a midshipman, a watch belonging to another midshipman, a pair of opera-glasses, as well as linen and wearing apparel. Sums of £28 and £25 had been missed from the officers' chests. A large number of skele on keys were also found in the possession of the prisoner.—The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and to be dismissed with disgrace.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

The Rev. Dr. James Casper Clutterbuck, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of workhouse schools, who was prosecuted at Bath on the previous week on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Mrs. Jessie Turner, has been taken to Bath in custody. The two persons who became sureties for him withdrew their undertaking on the 24th ult. He was arrested on Sunday at Wellington-square, Chelsea, and taken back to Bath. He disclaimed any intention of leaving the country. He was brought before the Bath magistrates, and remained in custody until fresh bail, to be approved by the police, is forthcoming. He said he had written to Lord Lansdowne and others, asking them to become bail.—Another charge against him was investigated at Bath. The defendant was charged with obtaining £1,600 by cheques from Mr. Hodges, principal of the Bath Government School of Art. A local solicitor prosecuted for the Treasury, who stated that the accused had told Mr. Hodges he could obtain part of a Government loan at 10 per cent. for him, whereupon prosecutor entrusted his savings to him. In this instance, however, the money had not been repaid, as was the case in the charge recently brought on behalf of Mrs. Turner.—The accused was remanded and admitted to bail in securities of £1,000, himself £2,000 and two sureties of £1,000 each.

THEFTS ON A WAR-SHIP.

A court-martial has been held on board H.M.S. Colossus, now in Suda Bay, for the trial of Gustave Gascogne, a private in the Royal Artillery, on several charges of theft. In his bag and box were found, among other property, a revolver belonging to a sub-lieutenant, a gold watch belonging to a midshipman, a watch belonging to another midshipman, a pair of opera-glasses, as well as linen and wearing apparel. Sums of £28 and £25 had been missed from the officers' chests. A large number of skele on keys were also found in the possession of the prisoner.—The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and to be dismissed with disgrace.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.

At the Bow-street Police Court, Thomas Morton, Scott Jones, 32, was finally charged on remand before Mr. Vaughan with attempting to obtain £100 from Mr. George Newnes, M.P., of 'The Bits,' £150 from Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, of 'All Slope's Half Holiday,' and £100 from the proprietors of 'Answers.' In each instance a claim was put in representing that the prisoner's son had met his death from a railway accident in Scotland, and being in possession at the time of the current numbers of the periodicals in question was entitled to these sums as insurance money. Mr. Crawshaw prosecuted.—Mr. Vaughan decided to commit the prisoner for endeavouring to obtain money by false pretences, and also by means of forged instruments, knowing the same to be forged.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A SCOURIUS ATTACK.

Mr. Labouchere, in the course of a speech at a Liberal meeting at Bury, said that for Mr. Chamberlain he felt pity mingled with contempt. Was it not a pity to see this execrable donning the Tory livery, putting on first the coat and then the breeches, until he stood forth boldly in the character of a Tory flunkie, paying for the invitations he received from noble lords by exaggerated praise of them and by scurrilous abuse of Mr. Gladstone, whom he seemed to detect with the impotent rage and detestation of the crushed viper? (Cheers.) In the early stage of the Christian era there was another traitor, who had enjoyed a notoriety of infamy for nearly 1,900 years. He had come down to them to defend Judas. (Laughter.) Still, there was something to be said for Judas, for after betraying his Master he did not attend public meetings; he did not sponge on priests, and Pharisees and Sadducees, in order to be received into their society; and did not go swaggering about Jerusalem saying he had now joined the gentlemen of Jerusalem. (Laughter.) Judas was contrite; Judas was ashamed; Judas went out and hanged himself. (Laughter.) In some things Judas compared advantageously with Mr. Chamberlain—not that Mr. (Mr. Labouchere) could for a moment venture to compare those two persons.

WIFE AND STRANGER.

In the diaries of the late Mr. Cope, R.A., published by Bentley and Son, the following story is given as told by his sister-in-law:—"She met a farmer friend and said to him, 'I hear, John, that you're lately married; who is your wife?' 'Well, Miss Benning, I don't quite know.' 'How so? Where did you meet with her?' 'Well, ye see, miss, I went to her market, and as I was going I seen a canny lass warkin' along t' road, and I says, 'Will ye git oop and ride?' 'Ay,' says she. 'So she gat oop, and I asked her, 'Are ye gangin' to market?' 'Aye,' says she. 'What for?' says I. 'To git a place,' says she. So I set her down i' t' market and left her; and as I com' back i' t' evening there was this saame lass warkin' t' saame way opp hill. So I set her to her again, and axed her, 'Ha' ye gotten, yer place?' 'Nay,' says she. 'Will ye git oop and ride?' 'Ay,' says she. So she gat oop, and I axed her, 'Ha' ye gotten, yer place?' 'Nay,' says she. 'Dye think my place would suit ye?' 'What place is that?' says she. 'Why to be my wife,' says I. 'I don't mind,' says she. 'So we got wed, and she's a rare good wife, but she's a perfect strannger to me.'

A MEDICAL SCANDAL.

Dr. Steele Scott, a Birmingham medical practitioner, keeps, by his own admission,

two branch establishments in that city, each of which is in the charge of an assistant who is not a duly qualified medical man. The system, as clearly appears by the evidence given at an inquest before the local coroner, is very far from working well. In the case of the infant child whose death was the subject of the inquiry, a medical witness declared that the convulsions caused by the difficulty in teething might have been stopped had the gums been lanced. The unqualified assistant, however, had not performed that operation, though he had recommended the parents to give the child a pinch of snuff to make it sneeze. Moreover, when his little patient died he demanded half a guinea for a certificate, although the statute declared that a certificate of death by a medical man must be given without charge. This sum was accordingly paid by the parents, who swore that, misled by the brass plate on the door, they had all along believed that they were dealing with Dr. Scott. With regard to the certificate, the assistant excused himself on the ground that he had been "working very hard," and that it was possible he might have got more or less muddled. The jury, however, appear to have taken a clearer view of his position; for, while they returned a verdict of natural death, they unanimously declared, with the concurrence of the coroner, that Dr. Scott and his assistant were deserving of severe censure, and that the proper medical authorities should be informed of the case.

AN EAST-END RAID.

At the Thames Police Court, Charles Lazarus, 40, a refreshment-house keeper, of 51, Mansell-street, Whitechapel; Carl Cohen, 54, a tailor, of 4, Sion-street; Nathan Sampson, 30, a traveller, of 104, Coborn-road, B.; and Michael Cohen, 30, an upholsterer, of 36, Arbour-square, were charged with keeping, using, and conducting 51, Mansell-street, as a common gaming-house; and twenty other men were charged with using the same.—Evidence having been given by Superintendent Arnold as to the arrests and the discovery of a baccarat shoe, &c., on the premises, Mr. Mead remanded the defendants. Bail was accepted for Lazarus in two sureties of £50 each; Carl Cohen, Nathan Sampson, and Michael Cohen in two sureties of £25 each. All the other defendants were allowed out on their own recognisances.

A largely-attended meeting was held on Wednesday at the Salvation Army Congress Hall, Brighton, to protest against the outrages on the Salvationists at Eastbourne. Two memorial brasses were uncovered in the crypt of St. Paul's on Monday, to mark the spot where the late Sir Edgar Boehm was

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

The Dublin papers publish shocking evidence given on the occasion of the prosecution of the Rev. Samuel G. Cotton, rector of Caragh, county Kildare, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on the charge of neglect and ill-treatment of children in an establishment which he has carried on for a great many years under the name of the Caragh Orphanage. During many years past there have been occasional complaints, but the rev. gentleman indignantly denied them, and alleged that the orphanage was well managed and the children well cared for, and only chastised when their refractoriness deserved it. Proceedings were taken out against him for chaining the legs of a girl to a heavy log; but he justified the act as necessary to keep children from absconding. He made constant appeals to the charitable public, and received numerous subscriptions from a distance. At length the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children instituted the present proceedings. He wrote a letter, which was published, denying the alleged ill-treatment, and alleging that he fed the children with bread, butter, tea, sugar, bacon, soup, and porridge four times a day, and gave them good beds to lie on. The society had a number of children compulsorily taken from the orphanage, and placed them in recognised Protestant charitable institutions. Evidence was given by the ladies of the Adelaide Hospital that the children brought there were covered with parasites, emaciated, filthy, in rags, and the toes of one child absolutely rotting off. This child, although she has since recovered health, has lost every one of her toes.—The medical officer of the society stated that he found the rooms in

A MESS FILTHY CONDITION.

and in the kitchen an infant, 6 weeks old, in a painful state of dirt. Its little body was clothed with dirty rags, and it was evidently dying from cold and inanition. Two children, aged 3 and 9 months, were also rudely clad and dirty. Ellen Carson, 2 years old; Patience Walker, 4 years; Charles Quillet, Thomas Whitney, and Thomas Warren, aged 5 years; Benjamin Wallace, 6; Henry Norton, 4; and Eliza Winter, 4, were in a most wretched state from impropper food, clothing, and want of cleanliness; the underclothing was most filthy, the limbs of the children attenuated, and their growth stunted. The sanitary condition of the house and its surroundings was the most appalling he ever witnessed. The floors and walls were filthy, the sleeping apartments wretched, with broken panes of glass; while there was no fire. The beds were dirty, two of the cots were old boxes with stale hay for beds; the air was foul all through the house. All the little children were shivering from cold, and apparently in a state of terrorism. The kitchen was in a most dilapidated state, with a small fire, around which a few children were trying to warm themselves. In the yard outside everything was in a fearful condition. The fence pipe which supplied the inmates with water was embedded in a mass of gutter and ordure, whilst the other sanitary arrangements were in a most shocking condition.—The magistrates made an order returning the rev. gentleman and his wife (who he had described in his reports as "secretary and treasurer") for trial, admitting them to bail in £50, and allowing the rev. gentleman time to procure the bail, as he was "anxious to attend the synod of the diocese," of which he is a member.

HYPNOTISM V. MESMERISM.

SCENE AT THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.

It is difficult to decide when doctors differ, and there was a considerable amount of difference of opinion amongst a vast body of medical talent at the Aquarium on Monday over the merits of Professor Germaine's achievements in exerting influence and control over the human body. The professor certainly submitted himself to the severest possible tests, standing out no fewer than 3,000 invitations to doctors to come and freely examine his methods and results. Over a thousand accepted the invitation, and when the scene began at noon the front of the stage was thronged with gentlemen of more or less eminence in their profession. When the invitation was extended to the stage, the doctors flocked upon it in such numbers that a committee, consisting of sixteen gentlemen, had to be selected to make a personal examination of the "patents." Mr. Germaine announced that his intention was to show the dividing line between hypnotism and mesmerism, but where the difference came in was not very apparent. The mode of treatment was the customary employment of passes with the hands and fixing with the eyes, while there was nothing in the effect produced that varied materially from the recent accomplishments of Mr. Kennedy. The subjects were very much of the same class of young men that Mr. Kennedy operated upon, and in some instances they were challenged as to whether they had not appeared with Kennedy, an assertion which they stoutly denied. They were made to go through all sorts of extraordinary antics, were thrown into an apparent state of catalepsy, accompanied by insensibility to pain, and to drink with ostentatious display of relish some of the nastiest liquids imaginable, such as castor, cod liver, and paraffin oils, as well as to absorb large quantities of mustard and cayenne pepper, without any obvious distress. The attitude of the medical men was, it must be remarked, severely critical, if not exactly hostile, with a tendency to turn the whole display into ridicule. But there were many members of the profession who seemed inclined to treat Mr. Germaine seriously, and invited him to visit some of the London hospitals, under the conduct of a committee of their own body, and to endeavour to render insensible to pain some of the patients who are there awaiting operations, an ordeal to which the professor readily consented. Several of the gentlemen submitted themselves to experiments at his hands, but in no instance did he succeed in producing any impression upon them. That the medical profession was well represented will be inferred from the fact that among those on the stage were Surgeon-general Sir W. Moore, Dr. Wynne Westcott, Dr. Joseph Smith, Dr. Seyd Stewart, Dr. W. Cory, Dr. Nuberg Watt, Dr. G. H. Kutter, &c.

DENOUNCING LORD DUDLEY.

The Mayor of Kidderminster presided over a public meeting which he had summoned to consider the desirability of presenting a wedding gift to the Earl and Countess of Dudley.—Mr. Tonkinson having submitted a resolution in favour of a gift being made, Mr. Rowe, a weaver, raised an animated and apparently quite unexpected discussion by proposing an amendment that the subject be postponed for five years, to see if Lord Dudley reformed. He called attention to certain episodes in the career of Lord Dudley, and said that an honourable man would subscribe to a gift for a man who was found on the racecourse in the week-days and in London gambling "hellas" on the Sunday.—Mr. Barker, another weaver, seconded the amendment. He said that men of Lord Dudley's class had plundered and robbed the people, "but the labour question was coming to the front, and those who took note of it did the spin' would find it out."—The supporters of the amendment were denounced by the promoters of the gift as "Socialist Republicans," and eventually the amendment was carried against a minority of five for the amendment.

The "Haberfeldmeister," a Bavarian secret society, half Veinherricht, and half of the Judge Lynch order, had just held its annual court, and although 200 of the "Habbers" were present, they have effectively eluded the police, who have been unable to trace a single one. It has, however, been reported that Judge Lynch and his jurors "adjudicated" upon the cases of the postmaster and post secretary of a Bavarian town, as well as of several innkeepers in the district, all of whom had given cause for public discontent. We are not told the sentence of the "judge," or of the probability of its being carried out.

"RIPPER" MURDER IN BERLIN.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

In Berlin on Sunday last, shortly before midnight, an unknown man, described by the neighbours who saw him as well dressed and but little more than 20 years of age, entered a house in company with a woman named Nitsche, who resided there. In the small hours of the morning a neighbour who wished to communicate with Nitsche, knocked at her door, and, receiving no reply after repeated calls, gained an entrance. She had hardly got inside the room when she fled shrieking from it, rousing all the people in the adjoining houses. On the bed in the little room lay what was barely recognisable as the body of the unfortunate Nitsche, who had been murdered silently and quickly through the cutting of her throat. A horrid gash, made evidently with a keen knife wielded with extraordinary strength and precision, had nearly severed the head from the body. Besides this, the corpse was mutilated. The dead parts of the body had been carved away, apparently with much cool deliberation. The whole room seemed dyed with blood, and the murderer must have taken the maniacal delight in scattering about the revolting trophies of his savagery. It was some time before the police arrived at the place, and when they entered they found a crowd of ghoulish spectators gloating over the horror. The tenant of the house was admitting to view the mangled body, any persons among the crowd who were willing to pay the fee that he demanded. The money and jewellery belonging to the victim were untouched. Another ghastly incident which puts the murder in the same category with the Whitechapel horrors is the fact that the assassin had removed and apparently carried away with him some of the internal organs.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Another correspondent says the population of Berlin has been thrown into a ferment by the report of a murder which in many of its details resembles the crimes of "Jack the Ripper." It appears that a woman named Nitsche was accosted in the Holzmarkt-Gasse, a small street in the northern part of the city, by an individual who accompanied her to a cellar dwelling in the same street kept by a married couple named Postach. The house was not the dwelling of the woman in question, but was only made use of by her from time to time. Almost as soon as the woman entered the room in the house she was attacked by the man accompanying her. The murderer, it would appear, first severed his victim's throat, and afterwards cut open the body from the throat downwards. Just at this moment a second woman named Mueller, who also made

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

Middlesex County Sessions—Westminster.

COLLECTING FOR A FIRE BRIGADE.—Albert John Allen, described as a "collector," was charged with obtaining by false pretences from Walter Dowden and others various small sums of money.—Mr. Hartley Dennis prosecuted, and explained that the prisoner was employed by a Mr. Seccombe, who styled himself the founder, secretary, and captain of the London and Suburban Fire Brigade, at a salary of £10. a week and commission on all amounts collected. This money was handed to Mr. Seccombe, but so far as Ealing was concerned this brigade was of no use, inasmuch as Ealing had a fire brigade of its own, and it was for this latter institution that the prisoner ostensibly collected money from tradesmen in the neighbourhood. In one week he thus collected £10 in small sums, and in certain cases he represented that he was collecting for an excursion for the Ealing fire brigade, which he had no authority to do, and the money thus obtained never reached the brigade, but was paid to Mr. Seccombe.—Mr. Dowden deposed that he handed the prisoner £1, on the representation that it was for the Ealing fire brigade for their day's outing. Witness gave the money for that purpose alone.—Cross-examined by Mr. Reed for the defence, the witness admitted that the prisoner handed him a book, but he did not notice that London and Suburban Fire Brigade was printed on it.—Mr. Charles Jones, engineer to the Ealing Local Board, and superintendent of the local fire brigade, stated the latter was entirely supported out of the rates, and no subscriptions were ever made on its behalf, but a portion of them did collect for an outing.—Mr. W. J. Cox, cycle engineer, Ealing, deposed that the prisoner applied to him for a subscription for the fire brigade. Witness asked if it was the Ealing brigade, and prisoner replied that it was for their outing, and witness gave him £1.—Mr. Samuel Seccombe was called for the defence, and deposed that the London and Suburban Brigade was originally formed in 1871, and continued till 1879 supported by voluntary subscriptions. In that time there were four stations. In 1885 the brigade was resuscitated with a committee, which was dissolved twelve months ago, when it was resolved to close the station, but the lease continued until next Christmas. Witness was sole proprietor of all the applicants, and had carried the affair on until September 27th, there always being an inspector sent to the men on duty at the headquarters, Russell Mews, Kensington. He could not produce a list of the committee. At the station there was a manual engine, escape, hose, and other appliances, together with two horses. The last large fire they attended was Whitley's, three years ago.—The hearing of the case occupied four hours, and in the result the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

INSURING A WITNESS.—As the witness Jones in the above case was leaving the court a young man standing on the steps called out "You ought to be insured for the evidence you have given."—Mr. Jones was taken back to court, where he said he had been a long time in Mr. Seccombe's brigade. In reply to the chairman as to why he had made the remark, he said he considered that Jones and the others had ruined the career of a worthy young man.—Mr. Little remarked that witnesses must be protected, and committed the young man, whose name was Wm. Seccombe, to Holloway Gaol for seven days for contempt of court.—"All right," he said, "I don't mind that."—Subsequently the deputy-chairman accepted his apology, and he was discharged. A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Henry Robert Douglas, a grocer, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of stealing a clock, the property of Charles W. Ward. Mr. Kilgrave prosecuted.—On July 28th there was a sale at the Springfield Hotel, Bowes-park, Edmonton. The prosecutor, a jeweller, went to the hotel with a pair under his arm and a clock in a leather case, hanging on his finger. He put the clock down while drinking a glass of ale, and presently missed it. He spoke to the landlord and inquiries were made with the result that several of the customers came forward and offered to be searched. The prisoner, who was in the same compartment with Mr. Ward, entered the house, was seen by Charles Little, a job master, in whose employment he had been leaving the house with something in his hand. He went a short distance down the road and returned. The witness went to where he had seen the prisoner stop, and leaning over the fence heard a clock tick. After a time the prisoner went to the spot, picked up the clock, and walked off, followed by witness, who was in charge. He said the clock had been taken from a friend—as a practical joke, and would be given back. Witness was well called to show that the clock had been taken by some one as a joke, and that the prisoner had merely taken it out of the house.—A verdict of not guilty was returned.

London Sessions—Clerkenwell.

ANNOTTING A RAILWAY INSPECTOR.—Catherine Allen, convicted of having sent threatening letters to Elias Eades, an inspector in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, was brought up for judgment, after having been put back for the purpose of medical examination.—Mr. Underhill said it was necessary to protect the prosecutor from the threats and insinuations of the prisoner, and therefore she would have to go to prison for four months' hard labour.

STEALING SKINS.—Joseph Goldcrown, Israel Bernstein, and Nathan Goldstein, were indicted—the two former with stealing, and the latter with receiving, twelveable and other skins, the property of Moses Kennington. Mr. Beard and Mr. Passmore prosecuted; and Mr. Routh defended Goldstein.—The prosecutor carries on business as a furrier in the Commercial-road, and Goldcrown and Bernstein had for some time been in his employ. Evidence was produced showing that they had stolen a quantity of valuable skins, and sold them to Goldstein, who carried on business as a waste for dealer in the neighbourhood—all the prisoners were convicted. Goldcrown and Bernstein were sentenced to six and Goldstein to nine months' hard labour.

THE CAB STRIKE.—William Martin, cabman, surrendered to bail to a charge of unlawfully intimidating John Grace, a cab-driver. Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Bruce prosecuted; Mr. Lawless for the defence.—On the morning of the 8th of October the prosecutor took his cab and after a mew in Theobalds-road, and after taking the harness of his horse, went to put his whip, cloak, and other things away. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the prisoner then threatened him, told him he should not work in that mew, and threatened as he was not a union man to put him in a tank, and finally threw air-buckets of water over him.—For the defence several witnesses were called, whose evidence, however, did not tend to shake the material facts of the case.—The jury found a verdict of guilty of common assault, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Westminster.

A QUASI OLD PARTY.—Marion Matthews, a young girl, giving the name of Grace Aubrey most stylishly frequently figured in the dock, was again

dressed in hat and feathers and a new-fashioned style of cloak made to match her dress, was charged with stealing diamonds, rings, a gold bracelet, watch, diamond brooch, &c., value £60, the property of Miss Ella Phillips, of St. Fibberough-road, Brompton.—The prosecutrix also fashionably dressed, said she was a harpist, and the prisoner who had been her friend, was staying with her for a few days prior to August 11th. She went to school with the prisoner at Chapham, and her real name was Alice Cooke. Witness, who had a furnished house, took her in, because she was in debt and turned out by her landlady. On the morning of the day before mentioned the prisoner went away before breakfast time in a great hurry, saying that she would return to lunch. An hour after she had gone, witness missed all her jewellery from her front bed-room.—Mr. Shell: Who else was in the house besides the prisoner? Witness: Another lady friend, Miss Dora Christian, and my housekeeper and her husband.—Mary Ann Howe, housekeeper to the last witness, stated that on the morning in question she took up a letter to the prisoner, who was in prosecutrix's bedroom. Accused was admiring herself with all Miss Phillips's jewellery on, and, pointing to the rings on her fingers, she said "Look at my present." Detective-sergeant Richardson stated that after the prisoner went off she was seen at Marylebone wearing very expensive clothes, and going about in great state. He understood she had been in a reformatory.—Prisoner, who said nothing, was remanded in custody.

Guildhall.

MAN AS A HATTER.—Alice M'Kinnon, 20, of respectable appearance, described as a vocalist, of Colgrave-road, Stratford, was charged on remand, before Mr. Alderman Samuels, with breaking a plate-glass window, value about £4, at the premises of the New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited), Leadenhall-street.—The defendant went to the office of the company and deliberately threw stones through the window. When asked why she did it, she replied that her husband, who was employed there, was with other spies following her about. They had frequently poisoned her, and she was then suffering from the effects of poison. It had, she said, been going on since 1882. Mr. Tiser had told her that if she kept a still tongue she should never want. He had been allowing her £20 per week, together with jewellery and dresses for when she sang at concerts.—The accused behaved so strangely in the dock previously, that the alderman remanded her, in order that the surgeon might certify as to the state of her mind. A certificate was now put in, stating that she was insane.—She was sent to Stoney Asylum, Dartford.

Marylebone.

A FRUD AMONGST BETTING MEN.—John Mackley, 40, of Princess-street, Edgware-road, and James McMahen, 37, of Church-street, Marylebone, were charged with violently assaulting Thomas Kelly, otherwise Charles Thomas, a commission agent, of Acton Vale, Acton. Mr. Froke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Clay, solicitor, defended. The prisoners were before the court on Saturday, October 17th, but as the prosecutor was then in St. Mary's Hospital only sufficient evidence was given to warrant a remand being granted.—In opening the case, Mr. Palmer said the prisoner McMahen was well known to the police. Not very long ago an assault and robbery took place at the Mansion Club, Edgware-road, and the prisoner McMahen was charged, and at the sessions was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and in addition was bound over to keep the peace for six months. That binding over was still in existence.—The prosecutor said he was with a friend named Ryan in Church-street, at 6 o'clock on October 16th. They crossed to the Admiral public-house, where they found the prisoner McMahen with several companions. McMahen called prosecutor filthy names. Words were exchanged, and when the police arrived prosecutor and his friend walked out. Later in the evening he again passed down Church-street. Ryan crossed the road and looked into the Admiral, and seeing McMahen there with others he made his exit. Prosecutor crossed towards him, and was met in the middle of the road by McMahen, who called him a "copper" (policeman), and said he would straighten his mouth. Mackley then arrived on the scene, and struck prosecutor in the pit of the stomach.—McMahon made a blow at him and prosecutor fell to the ground. While on the ground McMahon kicked him on the hip, and from that point until he was in the hospital he was unconscious. He remained in the hospital until the 22nd.—Cross-examined: McMahon had threatened him, and it was in consequence of what he knew of his dangerous character that he had Ryan with him. McMahon had been bound over to keep the peace towards prosecutor. Prosecutor had been fined £5 for assaulting McMahon's brothers, and the latter had been fined a similar sum for assaulting him.—Other and corroborative evidence was given, including that by the police who conveyed the prosecutor to the hospital and arrested the prisoners.—Dr. Rogers, of St. Mary's Hospital, deposed to the injuries the prosecutor had received.—Mr. Cooke formally committed the prisoners for trial, and remanded them on account of there being another charge.—McMahon was further charged, with Philip Price, of Nightingale-street, for assaulting John Ryan, a bookmaker's clerk, of Shirland-road. The prosecutor was hearing the charge against these men for "ramping," and was present in court, as was also McMahon and Price. When the case was over prosecutor went to the Harcourt Arms, and there found the prisoners. The latter followed him out and struck him. McMahon pretended to hold his coat back and in so doing kicked prosecutor, who directly afterwards found that his watch and chain had been stolen. He afterwards obtained a warrant for their arrest.—In cross-examination, Ryan, the prosecutor, admitted that he had undergone 15 months' imprisonment "innocently" for stealing, 9 months for cutting and wounding, and several other convictions.—The prosecutor said some of his witnesses had been "spurred" away, and on that ground Mr. Cooke ordered a remand.

Mariborough-street.

DAZZLED BY THE COLOURS.—Jane Howard, a dressmaker, was charged with drunken and disorderly conduct in Fitzroy-square on Friday night.—From some cause or other not

charged Mrs. Howard suddenly began shouting at the top of her voice, and a crowd speedily collected round her. As she refused to leave the square a constable took her to the station.—Mrs. Howard said that the constable's evidence was not altogether true.—Mr. Newton: What part of it is not correct?—Mrs. Howard: I don't think I was incapable. I was excited.—Mr. Newton: You have not said that you were incapable, but that you were shouting and hollering and so causing a disturbance in the square. How came you to get drunk?—Mrs. Howard: I came from Walworth last night in a green bus, and walking over Westminster Bridge took a yellow one for Grafton-street. The colours most dazzled me, I suppose. (A laugh.)—Mr. Newton: But the constable says you were drunk from liquor?—Mrs. Howard: I had one or two pippins, and that was all.—Mr. Newton: Go away, and don't get drunk again.

West London.

ALLEGED FALSE CHARACTER.—George Clark, barman at the Burgrave Arms, Plumstead-road, Woolwich, his wife, Alice Clark, living in Great College-street, and Martha Higgins, who it was stated was the mother, were brought upon warrants charged in respect of obtaining a situation by means of a false character. Mr. Child, solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, appeared to prosecute. As the prisoners were brought in at a late hour the information only was read. It appeared that in May last Mr. Job Copeman, of the Johnson's Arms, Notting Hill, inserted an advertisement in the Morning Advertiser, which led to the appearance at the house of the Clarks, who represented that they were husband and wife, and had been in the service of Mrs. Higgins, landlady of the Horse and Groom, St. James's street, Brighton. An address was given in Melrose-terrace, Fulham, at which place Mrs. Copeman called and saw the prisoner Higgins, who was respectfully dressed. She stated that the Clarks were in her service twelve months, while she was the landlady of the Horse and Groom, Brighton, and that she

had recently sold the house. In consequence of the excellent character which the prisoner gave of the Clarks, Mrs. Copeman engaged them, but soon found that the man did not understand the business. The prisoners remained until the 28th of July, when they left the service. Mrs. Copeman called a second time at the address in Melrose-terrace and again saw the prisoner Higgins, whose attire was not so good as it was at the time the first saw her. Not being satisfied, Mrs. Copeman made inquiries at the Horse and Groom and saw the right Mrs. Higgins, who informed her that the Clarks had not been in her service, and that she did not know them.—A remand was granted, and an application was made to admit the mother to bail.—Det.-Supt. Drew opposed bail, and said the prisoners had been abusing the police for the last six weeks changing their addresses and passing under different names.—Bail was refused and the prisoners were removed.

North London.

A WILLING BEANER.—A lady-like young person, giving the name of Alice Wadsworth, and her address at Gladstone-terrace, Willesden, was charged with aiding and abetting Richard Wadsworth in the crime of bigamy, on the 26th of June.—Mr. C. V. Young prosecuted, and said that this prisoner was connected with Dr. Wadsworth, the Dalston surgeon, who on Tuesday was remanded on a charge of bigamy. The prisoner, he considered, was even worse than the doctor, because, whilst it was alleged that he was scarcely answerable for his actions, she had gone through a form of marriage, well knowing Dr. Wadsworth's wife to be alive. The prisoner was a Miss Watkins, of Gladstone-terrace, Willesden Green, who had been a patient of the doctor's, a visitor at the home, and on most intimate terms with the doctor's wife, in fact, had conspired with the doctor's wife on his strange behaviour, and then gone off and married him.—Det.-Supt. Nuttall said when he arrested the prisoner she said, "I understand he had left her. I didn't trouble any more. Hotel me he had." His daughter accused me of marrying him when he was of unsound mind. I did not know it." She was remanded on bail.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—George Walker, 27, who refused his address, was charged with being a suspected person and having house-breaking implements in his possession.—P.C. Fort, 25 PR, said that shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday morning he saw the prisoner in the Old Kent-road, walking along and muttering to himself. The witness called out to him, "What's up?" The prisoner seemed surprised and exclaimed, "I've left them behind." Witness inquired how many, and the prisoner replied, "Three of them I left them in Plumstead." Witness asked what they were up to there, and the prisoner said, "Why, they're mean doing a confectioner's and two other jobs if they get the chance." He took the prisoner into custody, and at the station searched and found upon him a black smock made out of a piece of American cloth, a glass cutter, a knife such as would be used by burglars for forcing back window catches, and a bunch of keys, some being skeletons. Detective Moss asked the prisoner if he could account for the possession of the things, and he said he met three men and walked with them to Plumstead, and added, "We were going to 'crack' the confectioner's shop and the public-house nearly opposite in Plumstead-road, but we had a quarrel at a public-house about some money they had promised me out of another job, and they only gave me £1. I left them and walked back when the policeman stopped me. It's not allowed to be a burglar." The witness asked out to him, "What's up?" The prisoner seemed surprised and exclaimed, "I've left them behind." Witness inquired how many, and the prisoner replied, "Three of them I left them in Plumstead." Witness asked what they were up to there, and the prisoner said, "Why, they're mean doing a confectioner's and two other jobs if they get the chance." 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THE PEOPLE MIXTURE.

Last week there were twelve cases of suicide in London.

There were 2,562 births and 1,429 deaths in London last week.

Sixty-two deaths in the metropolis last week were attributed to accident or negligence.

No fewer than 200 deaths last week in the metropolis were due to diseases of the respiratory organs.

It is so far satisfactory to note that last week no death in the metropolis was primarily attributed to influenza.

Out of 265 appeals to the High Court from county courts last year only eighty-five were successful.

The reports relative to the fire at Maidstone state that the whole town has been burned down, leaving over 2,000 persons without shelter. No loss of life has been reported.

A gentleman in Tacoma recently gave a dinner to twenty-eight persons, the dining-room being the interior of the trunk of a tree on his estate.

The deaths in the metropolis last week included 19 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 29 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping cough, 20 from enteric fever, and 46 from diarrhoea and dysentery.

The Court of Appeal, reversing a decision of a Queen's Bench Divisional Court, ruled that a grocer's assistant was not a workman within the meaning of the Employers and Workmen's Act.

Disastrous floods are reported from the district at the base of the Eastern Pyrenees, the town of Perpignan and the village of Limoux having sustained much damage, and there has also been loss of life.

It is said that efforts are already being made to get together a committee for the organization of a series of great popular fêtes in celebration of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy, which will occur in April, 1892.

A serious accident has happened to the second-class cruiser *Barracouta*, in the factory basin in Chatham Dockyard. She was run into by the *Immortalite*, sustaining injuries to her hull and damage to her screw shaft.

The Queen has given orders for the promotion of General Alexander Nelson, Viscount Bridport, K.C.B., one of her Majesty's lords in waiting in ordinary, and one of the Queen's equerries, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

In the Queen's Bench Division a rule nisi for a mandamus was granted requiring Mr. Flown, metropolitan police magistrate, to state a case practically raising the question whether both principal and servant can be convicted where adulterated milk has been sold by the servant acting for the principal.

The London County Council has resolved to take steps for acquiring the undertaking of the London Street Tramways Company. The voting upon the resolution was, ninety for the motion, and two against. By a majority of eight they also decided that they had no intention of working or seeking power to work the tramways.

There will be nine municipal contests in Birmingham this year, and they will be principally fought on the question of Unionist versus Gladstonian. In Edgbaston Ward, however, one of the retiring councillors (Mr. Wallis), who is a Gladstonian, is being supported by some Unionists, on the ground of personal qualification and past services.

Herbeto, a man who stabbed his daughter and his mother-in-law to death, and attempted the life of his wife while he was in a state of intoxication, was tried at the Seine Assizes on Tuesday. The culprit—whose counsel described him as suffering from insanity, superinduced by excessive drinking—was condemned to penal servitude for life.

Between the 1st of April and the 24th of October the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £44,492,753, as compared with £40,334,016 in the corresponding period of the previous year; and the expenditure to £51,340,950, as against £49,833,773. On the 24th of October the Treasury balances stood at £1,239,814, and on the same date in 1890 at £1,396,903.

Rome is to be lighted by means of the beautiful falls of the Teverone, which have made the little town of Tivoli famous. They will supply the power for producing the electric light, which the authorities have decided to use in the principal streets of the capital. The distance which the current has to be transmitted is eighteen miles. Hitherto the light has only been tried at the railway station and the Vencio, Colonna, and Montecitorio squares.

At a meeting of the South Holland (Lincolnshire) Cattle Plague Committee, held at Spalding Sessions House, a serious outbreak of swine fever was reported amongst 100 pigs on a farm at Lutton Marsh, in the Spalding division of the county, occupied by Mr. George Thompson. A large number of animals had been attacked, and the whole of the herd had been slaughtered. Under the present regulations no compensation is paid to the owner.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester, and in the evening Mr. Morley addressed a gathering in the Free Trade Hall. Having accorded his support to the principle of the direct veto, he declared that, in the face of the decision in the case of Sharp v. Wakefield, the action of the magistrates at brewster sessions had been faltering, wavering, uncertain, and thoroughly unsatisfactory, whilst the proceedings of quarter sessions had in some cases been outrageous.

Residents in St. John's Wood are again on the alert to resist the fresh proposal of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway to carry their new line into London. The scheme now put forward by Sir Edward Watkin and his friends is said to be even more objectionable to artistic Londoners—whose protests, it must be confessed, did not receive overpowering consideration in Parliament—than that of last year, inasmuch as the promoters have somehow been emboldened to schedule a largely-increased area for their stations, coal and goods yards. Hence there will be renewed resistance.

It is becoming quite clear that the approaching School Board election in London will turn mainly on the question of finance.

A large committee has been formed in Chelsea to promote the cause of candidates pledged to economy. The ratepayers are informed that the rate has risen from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per cent. in the last three years, and it is predicted that the rate will be 1s. 3d. within the next three years unless a change is made in the constitution of the board, the causes at work being bad building, high salaries, and competition with, and extinction of, voluntary schools.

Mr. Justice Cave and a jury on Tuesday tried an action to recover two thousand guineas for wrongful dismissal, brought by Mr. Massé against the Brewers' Company, as the governors of Lady Owen's School, Islington, of which he was for some years French master. The defence was that the plaintiff had received a term's notice to leave. Mr. Justice Cave said there was evidently a dispute between the plaintiff and the examiner, but with this the court had nothing to do. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, but they expressed their opinion that

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Railway enterprise is making considerable headway in Japan. At the end of October there will be about 670 miles of railway in the country.

The Rev. Mr. Wins has been telling the American Prison Congress that a large proportion of the crime in this country can be traced to liquor. But Wins does not tell them the way out of the wood.

Mr. John Parnell, brother of the late Irish leader, lives on a fruit farm in Georgia, and is described as a "seedly-looking man of 47, dressed in a rough suit of brown, and wearing a head-hat a faded sash-tart."

Mr. N. A. Parker, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, who is reported to be the oldest living college graduate of the United States, having left the University of Vermont in 1813, has just celebrated his 100th birthday.

According to the Chicago Tribune, Lake Huron is now three feet lower than it was five years ago, and the fall in that time has been regular.

The latest report concerning Herr Hans Richter is that he is about to leave his position at the Vienna Opera for a better appointment in London.

A man named Buddle, of Bedruthen, was standing in his field, when the funeral cortège of a person well known to him passed through the gate of the cemetery adjacent. He at once dropped to the ground and died immediately.

William Rose was hanged a few mornings since at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, under the new law, which requires that all executions must take place between midnight and dawn, and out of the sight of all newspaper men.

The French Senate decided by 109 to 90 votes that adult women should not be subject to the Factory Labour Regulation Bill, whereupon M. Tolain, reporter to the committee, announced his resignation.

The Khan of Khiva has decided to send his eldest son to Russia to complete his education, as he intends shortly to associate his heir with himself in the government of his dominions.

At a meeting of the judges of the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, and Mr. Justice Wills were appointed to try election petitions which may be filed in the year 1892.

The Victorian Loan Bill, it is stated, authorizes the floating of six millions in three annual instalments of two millions, the interest to be 4 per cent. or less, at the discretion of the Government. The first instalment is unlikely to be offered before January.

A notice just issued by command of the Postmaster-general gives a list of the latest dates on which packets or parcels of all kinds can be forwarded from London so as to due course to reach their destination abroad.

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According to all accounts the first type-writer was invented by a Mons. Prigrin, of Marseilles, in 1883. But Prigrin's typewriter was a very crude and clumsy arrangement. The graceful, sweet-sounding typewriter with blue eyes and nutty hair is the product of a more enlightened age.

In the present tight skirts worn by ladies pockets are almost an impossibility, so that handkerchiefs have to be stuffed into waist-belts and purses inserted into gloves. There is no accommodation for scent bottles, powder puffs, or love letters in the young lady of the period.

The late Mr. Parnell's papers were, at Mrs. Parnell's request, placed in boxes, carefully sealed up, and deposited in the London and County Bank, Brighton, by Mr. Henry Harrison, M.P., who has been for the last fortnight at Walsingham-Terrace assisting in the arrangement of Mr. Parnell's affairs.

The death is announced, at Wimborne, of Mr. George Wallis, F.S.A., who recently resigned his appointment as keeper of the South Kensington Museum, which he had held since 1863. Mr. Wallis was in his 81st year, and had been fifty years connected with the museum.

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The Zuni Indians in New Mexico possess a peculiarly gruesome weather warning—“When the locks of the Navajos drop damp in the scalp-house, surely it will rain.”

Walt Whitman's infinitives are increasing in an alarming manner. He is unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and it is feared that the paralysis from which he has suffered so long will soon reach his heart.

An election in the Strand is, says young Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, “of infinitely more importance than any election where numbers of illiterate Irishmen blindly vote for Home Rule.”

The intelligence comes from New York that a prominent member of the detective force has caught a cold. By men who have no great faith in the catching capabilities of the average “tee” the news is taken very much cum grano.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post notes the personal resemblance of the new dean of Christ Church to Canon Knox-Little. Canon Page, it is true, is fair, but he is tall and slim and clean-shaven, and with a countenance of a distinctly ascetic type.

Dr. Kenny, M.P., has been dismissed from his post as physician to Maynooth College, “his pronouncements on several public occasions being grossly offensive to the clergy, and consequently unworthy of an officer of the great ecclesiastical college of Catholic Ireland.”

The following M.P.'s are under 30—Lord Carmarthen (Brixton), Mr. W. Bromley-Davies (Macclesfield), Sir Edward Grey (Berwick-on-Tweed), Sir T. Esmonde (South Dublin), Mr. Lawson (West St. Pancras), Viscount Weymouth (Frome), and Mr. Francis Stevenson (Eye).

Mr. Frederick Smith is, in a double sense, the youngest member of the House of Commons. He is only 23 years of age. The next youngest member is Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox (Chichester), who is 23. Then comes Mr. Cornwallis (Maidstone), 27; and Mr. Francis Stevenson (Eye), 26.

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One of the novelties of the Chicago World's Fair will be a Hotel Corral, the object of which will be to demonstrate the dietary usefulness of Indian and other corns. Like all other well-regulated establishments, this Corral Hotel will retain its own chiropodist.

A landslide occurred on the Lynton and Lynmouth Cliff Railway, which has been opened about a year. A mass of earth fell, causing the traffic to be suspended, and it will be some little time before it can be resumed.

When the return were made up last week it was found that the number of students who have entered for the full curriculum at the metropolitan medical schools, excluding the London School of Medicine for Women, is 1,600.

James A. Brock, of El Paso, Texas, who had four fourteen years borne the suspicion of having murdered his cousin, Frank Woolsey, has just found the missing man at Benton, in Arkansas.

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SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

(The Events of the Week up to Thursday Night will be found in "Larry Lynn's" Article.)

RACING.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

THURSDAY.

The HUXTABLE STAKES.—Galloping Queen, 3 yrs., set (C. Leakes), 1; Lorette, 3 yrs., 1st 2lb (J. Woodburn), 1; Marvel, 3 yrs., 2nd 3lb (J. Watts), 3. Three ran. Betting: 6 to 5 to Lorette, 9 to 4 to Marvel, and 9 to 2 to Galloping Queen.

The HUXTABLE STAKES.—Fontainebleau, 3 yrs., 7th 2lb (Fawcett), 1; Fibulator, 3 yrs., set 2lb (G. Leakes), 2; Chloride, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb (Tomlinson), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 3 to 1 to 1st Orange Peel, and 10 to 1 each apt. Easing Monarch and Penslope. The DEWHESTER PLATE of 300 sovereigns (in species), added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. Last seven furlongs R.M.

Bukle of Westminster's Orca, 3rd 2lb ... G. Barrett, 1. Good Luck Diablo, 3rd 1lb ... M. Cannon, 2. Mr. E. Maple's (Hatchfield), 3rd 1lb ... J. Woodburn 3. Winner trained by Porter.

Betting: 100 to 6 on Orme, 20 to 1 agst. El Diablo, and 90 to 1 agst Hatchfield. Hatchfield held a slight lead of the favourite till making the ascent out of the Abingdon dip, when Hatchfield was overtaken and drawn down to the line, following El Diablo, in a canter by three parts of a length, a bad third. Time, 1 min. 33 sec.

The HUXTABLE HANDICAP PLATE.—Whitehall, 3 yrs., 7th 2lb (G. Manser), 1; Hildesber, 3 yrs., 7th 3lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Charm, 3 yrs., 7th 2lb (J. Woodburn), 3. Ten ran. Betting: 7 to 2 agst Hildesber, 9 to 2 agst Charm.

A SELLING PLATE.—Carolina, 3rd 2lb (M. Cannon), 1; St. Anthony, 3rd 1lb (J. Watts), 2; Apodite, 3rd 12lb (E. Martin, jun.), 3. Eleven ran. Betting: 2 to 1 agst Chloride, and 10 to 1 each agst St. Anthony and Carolina.

The BRENT NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE.—Sea View, 3rd 12lb (J. Chaloner), 1; St. Anthony, 3rd 12lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Pumpernickel, 3rd 12lb (Peake), 3. Eleven ran. Betting: 6 to 1 agst Pumpernickel, and 10 to 15 agst Sophia.

A FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.—Orwicke, 3rd 2lb (M. Cannon), 1; Patriot Blue, 7th 2lb (J. Woodburn), 2. Twenty. Betting: 10 to 4 to Patriot Blue.

THE HUXTABLE STAKES.—Orwicke, 3rd 2lb (G. Barrett), 1; Peacock, 3rd 1lb (J. Woodburn), 2. Ten ran. Betting: 10 to 4 to 1st Peacock, and 10 to 5 on Orme.

A MATCH.—Bangle, 3 yrs., 2nd 2lb (M. Cannon), 1; Rigmarch, 3 yrs., 2nd 1lb (G. Chaloner), 2. Betting: 11 to 8 on the HUXTABLE STAKES.—Cambridge, 3rd 2lb (M. Cannon), 1; Restaurant, 3rd 1lb (G. Chaloner), 2; Vampire, 3rd 10lb (Ricky), 3. Three ran. Betting: 2 to 1 on Vampire, 3 to 1 agst Cambridgeshire, and 10 to 1 agst Restaurant.

A FREE HANDICAP.—Huntingdon, 7th 12lb (J. Woodburn), 1; Peacock, 3rd 12lb (Ricky), 2; Great, 7th 2lb (G. Chaloner), 3. Six ran. Betting: 7 to 4 to Great Huntingdon, 7 to 2 agst El仙, and 6 to 1 agst Great.

A SELLING PLATE.—Alice, 3rd 11lb (G. Barrett), 1; Shushan, 3rd (C. Leakes), 2; Sprightly, 3rd (Ricky), 3. Nine ran. Betting: Evans Alice, 100 to 15 agst Shushan, and 5 to 1 agst Sprightly.

A MATCH.—Cambridge, 3rd 12lb (C. Leakes), 1; Sir Andrew Roberts, 3rd 12lb (M. Cannon), 2. Betting: 5 to 4 on Godwin.

THE JOKEY CLUB CUP.—Patrick Blue, 3 yrs., 7th 2lb (J. Woodburn), 1; Morion, 3 yrs., set 12lb (J. Watts), 2. Two ran. Betting: 8 to 1 on Morion.

THE OLD CAMBRIDGESHIRE FREE HANDICAP.—Coronation, 3 yrs., 7th 2lb (G. Chaloner), 1; St. Agnes, 3rd 7th 1lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Star, 3 yrs., 7th 1lb (Grey), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 7 to 2 agst Star, 7 to 1 agst Coronation, and 10 to 1 agst Neptune.

THE CRICKET NURSERY HANDICAP.—Lunelle, 3rd 12lb (A. Watts), 1; Aluminium, 3rd (O. Smedley), 2; Lady K., 3rd (Madden), 3. Five ran. Betting: 10 to 1 on Lunelle, 7 to 1 agst Lady K., and 10 to 1 agst Neptune.

A MATCH between the Duke of Westminster's and the Duke of Portland's two-year-olds. The latter pays forfeit.

MARCH.—Lorette, 3rd 11lb, received, Vanguard, 3rd, paid.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE SCURRY HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE.—Stratton, aged 12st 12lb (W. Daniels), 1; Sylvia, 3rd 12st 12lb (H. Wood), 2; Protection, aged 12st 12lb (R. Mitchell), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 4 to 1 to Stratton, and 6 to 1 each agst Sylvia and Protection.

The NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE.—The Stint, 7th 9lb (A. Birch), 1; Pinewood, 7th 9lb (Wheeler), 2; Marry, 7th 7lb (Axell), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 4 to 1 each agst The Stint and Pinewood, and 10 to 1 agst Marry.

THE WORCESTER ACTION HANDICAP.—The Stint, 7th 9lb (A. Birch), 1; Pinewood, 7th 9lb (Wheeler), 2; Madame Neruda II, 3rd 12st 12lb (H. Wood), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 9 to 4 to 1st Madame Neruda II, and 6 to 1 agst Blithe Agnes.

THE VICTORIA SELLING PLATE.—Wrotham, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb (Mullen), 1; Chieftain, 3rd 12lb (W. Chard), 2; Star, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (P. Arlington), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 5 to 4 to Ziggzag, and 10 to 1 agst Wrotham and Chieftain.

THE DUDLEY SELLING WELTER PLATE.—Hypatia, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (Fagan), 1; Chippenham, 4 yrs., 10st 4lb (Mr. Abingdon), 2; Star, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (Mullen), 3. Two ran. Betting: 11 to 2 to 1st Chippenham, 2 to 1 agst Hypatia, and 2 to 1 agst Star.

THE MAIDEN (AT ENTRÉE) PLATE.—Rainbow, 7th 7st 1lb (Ballowin), 1; Factotum, 2 yrs., 8th (Smith), 2; Golden Shower, 2 yrs., 7th 11lb (S. Chard), 3. Six ran. Betting: 4 to 1 agst Golden Shower, 2 to 1 agst Ballowin, and 5 to 1 agst Factotum.

The COOMBE HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Wynberg, 3 yrs., 1st (Mr. Atkins), 1; Novel, 3 yrs., 1st (Mr. Wilson), 2; Sons of Arc, 3 yrs., 1st (Capt. Sandeman), 3. Six ran. Betting: 5 to 4 on Wynberg, 2 to 1 agst Novel, and 4 to 1 agst Novel.

FRIDAY.

THE HENWICK HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE SPLITTE.

The HENWICK HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE.—Stratton, 3rd 12st 12lb (W. Daniels), 1; Nadin (Lady), 3 yrs., 12st 12lb (A. Nightingall), 2; Miss Hambold, 3 yrs., (Mr. Whilton), 3. Six ran. Betting: Evans Timbuctoo, 4 to 1 agst Miss Hambold, and 12 to 2 agst Nadir Shah.

The HURDLE RACE HANDICAP PLATE.—Lutetius, aged, 10st 12lb (Savage), 1; Quicksand, aged, 1st 10lb (Wilson), 2; Star, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (S. Chard), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 6 to 1 to 1st Lutetius.

The DEERHUNT NURSERY SWEEPSTAKES.—Burlingford, 7th 13lb (W. Wood), 1; Scheidt, 3rd 12lb (G. Manser), 2; Pinewood, 8th 11lb (Wheeler), 3. Nine ran. Betting: 7 to 1 each agst Pinewood and Scheidt.

BOXING.

SULLIVAN ACCEPTS "LAVIN'S CHALLENGE."

A Central News telegram from New York on Friday says John L. Sullivan, who has recently arrived at San Francisco from his theatrical tour in Australia, announces that he is now ready to meet Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, for a fight to a finish with small gashes on the laces of the challenge thrown down by Slavin himself.

CHESS.

The ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE.—Prompter, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb (Finley), 1; Star, 2 yrs., 7th 11lb (A. Nightingall), 2; Miss Hambold, 3 yrs., (Mr. Whilton), 3. Six ran. Betting: Evans Timbuctoo, 4 to 1 agst Miss Hambold, and 12 to 2 agst Nadir Shah.

The HURDLE RACE HANDICAP PLATE.—Lutetius, aged, 10st 12lb (Savage), 1; Quicksand, aged, 1st 10lb (Wilson), 2; Star, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (S. Chard), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 6 to 1 to 1st Lutetius.

The DEERHUNT NURSERY SWEEPSTAKES.—Burlingford, 7th 13lb (W. Wood), 1; Scheidt, 3rd 12lb (G. Manser), 2; Pinewood, 8th 11lb (Wheeler), 3. Nine ran. Betting: 7 to 1 each agst Pinewood and Scheidt.

THE KEMPEY HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Richard Hedges, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (A. Nightingall), 1; H. H. Hedges, 3 yrs., 1st 12lb (Mr. C. Whilton), 2; Saxon, aged, 12st, 10lb (Mr. Harper), 3. Three ran. Betting: 3 to 1 on Richard Hedges, 5 to 1 agst Miss Hambold, and 7 to 1 agst Saxon.

The GREAT SWELLING PLATE.—Prompter, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb (Finley), 1; Star, 2 yrs., 7th 11lb (A. Nightingall), 2; Miss Hambold, 3 yrs., (Mr. Whilton), 3. Six ran. Betting: Evans Timbuctoo, 4 to 1 agst Miss Hambold, and 12 to 2 agst Nadir Shah.

The HURDLE RACE HANDICAP PLATE.—Lutetius, aged, 10st 12lb (Savage), 1; Quicksand, aged, 1st 10lb (Wilson), 2; Star, 3 yrs., 7th 11lb (S. Chard), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 6 to 1 to 1st Lutetius.

The DEERHUNT NURSERY SWEEPSTAKES.—Burlingford, 7th 13lb (W. Wood), 1; Scheidt, 3rd 12lb (G. Manser), 2; Pinewood, 8th 11lb (Wheeler), 3. Nine ran. Betting: 7 to 1 each agst Pinewood and Scheidt.

THE MILK MAIDEN PLATE.—Bee Wyva, 3 yrs., 8th (C. Rawlinson), 1; Factotum, 2 yrs., set 1st (A. Smith), 2; Bonfire, 2 yrs., 7th 11lb (S. Chard), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 2 to 1 agst Bee Wyva, 6 to 1 agst Factotum, and 10 to 1 agst Bonfire.

THE COMEDY CASE.

DECISION AS REGARDS BETS.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says:—"In reference to the report circulated concerning the entry of Comedy for the Cambridgeshire, we are enabled to state that the steeds of the Jockey Club decided before the entry of the entries of the name were perfectly correct. The investigation into the running of Comedy is still being proceeded with."

The same agency says:—"We are in a position to state that the inquiry is at an end and so far as its bearing upon bets on the race is concerned, and if the steeds of the Jockey Club meet the requirements of the bettor, the latter will only be in reference to the past running of the mare. Betting upon the race can now proceed."

WEIGHTS.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.—(Opp Course, one mile and three furlongs. 62 subs.)

Nanthorpe, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Memoir, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Father Confessor, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Gonville, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; George, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Rathkeale, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Lady Rosbury, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Houndsditch, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Alloway, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Shall We Remember, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Alice, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Bremen, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Maxine, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Kyredene, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Parkside Blue, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Haute Saxe, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Melody, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Belmont, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Harcourt, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Pierrette, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Narraghmore, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Burnaby, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Red Eagle, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; St. Benedict, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Good Lad, 3 yrs.,

Marlborough, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Rosemary, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mrs. T. T. Tittensor, aged, 7th 7lb; Madame Neruda II, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Blasavsky, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Shancrotha, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Vivid, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Cloudberry, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Hermon, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Hargrave, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Douglas, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Coronado, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Overland, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Isolation, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Wandina, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Benson, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mons Meg, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; St. Simon of the Rock, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Martshurst, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Lily of Lumley, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Bartizan, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mervyn, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Old Boots, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shrine, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Versader, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Devilish, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Tomboy, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Madame d'Albany, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Beware, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shancrotha, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Blasavsky, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Hermon, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Cloudberry, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Hargrave, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Douglas, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Coronado, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Overland, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Isolation, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Wandina, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Benson, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mons Meg, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; St. Simon of the Rock, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Martshurst, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Lily of Lumley, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Bartizan, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mervyn, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Old Boots, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shrine, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Versader, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Devilish, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Tomboy, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Madame d'Albany, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Beware, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shancrotha, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Blasavsky, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Hermon, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Cloudberry, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Hargrave, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Douglas, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Coronado, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Overland, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Isolation, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Wandina, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Benson, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mons Meg, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; St. Simon of the Rock, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Martshurst, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Lily of Lumley, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Bartizan, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mervyn, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Old Boots, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shrine, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Versader, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Devilish, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Tomboy, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Madame d'Albany, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Beware, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shancrotha, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Blasavsky, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Hermon, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Cloudberry, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Hargrave, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Douglas, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Coronado, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Overland, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Isolation, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Wandina, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Benson, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mons Meg, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; St. Simon of the Rock, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Martshurst, 3 yrs., 7th 7lb; Lily of Lumley, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Bartizan, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Mervyn, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Old Boots, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shrine, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Versader, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Devilish, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Tomboy, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Madame d'Albany, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Beware, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Shancrotha, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Blasavsky, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Set 12lb; Hermon, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Cloudberry, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb; Hargrave, 3 yrs., 6th 12lb;